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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

"WITH ME."

BY ELLEN.

Of all thy promises, my own dear Lord,
Of all thy sayings blest,
The nearest to my heart this promise lies,
The best—the very best.

Most dear to me of every holy word,
Most treasured in my soul;
Smiling my sorrows to a holy joy,
With ever sweet control.

"Father, I will that they be with me, all
Whom I received from thee;
Be with me where I am," this prayer of thine
Is all of life to me.

I wrap it round me, lying down to sleep,
Wake to it as a sun,
Wear it through all the busy stir of life,
Hope it when days are done.

"With me," he said; "with me," I say it o'er,
In the dread vacancy
Left by the empty room of white robed saints
Who blessed me and passed by.

I say it in my prayers, no other wish
For me and those I love,
And when my lips have touched it, like a charm
It bids all pain remove.

"With thee," my Lord! To live beneath thy smile,
To feel thy loving touch!
Had'st thou not promised it, I dared not ask,
Dared not presume so much.

Most sweet of all thy sweetest promises,
Bells of the Sabbath rest,
Light of my light! joy of my highest joy,
Of all thy words the best.

ONE IN HEAVEN.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

Two busy feet are crossed in rest,
Two little hands are still;
How can we bow submissive to
The Heavenly Father's will?
When from our arms he takes this child,
Our gentle, youngest born,—
Could he not spare us this sweet bud
Our garden to adorn?

We weep above the marble form,
So still, and mute, and cold,
We damp with tears the glittering sheen
Of his hair's dark dusky gold,—
Press anguished kisses on his brow,
And on his silent lips,
And touch the blue-veined eyelids, sealed
In death's sublime eclipse.

Our earthly idol stricken, dead,
Nipt by the chilling blast!
O Death, thou art a fearful thing,
A grim iconoclast!
But o'er the darkness of our sky
A ray of sunshine beams,
And lights the dim hereafter of
This more than rainbow gleams.

Beyond the blue-enbosomed stars,
Beyond the purple sky,
Up in the amaranthine fields,
Beneath the Father's eye,—
Our little child, crowned and white robed,
Lives in eternal day,—
And angel's kisses dry all tears
From his blue eyes away.

Oh, gracious God! make him a link
To bind our hearts to thee,—
That when our own life-bark puts forth
On death's storm-beaten sea,—
Through all the gloom and all the fear,
Our darling's blest right hand
May be stretched out, to beacon us
Unto the beauteous!

Useful Hints.

GELATINE SOAP.—It is impossible to cleanse greasy dishes unaided by soap, and many soft hands are rendered unfit for needle work by daily immersions in hot dish-water. As an emollient for chapped skin, and a superior soap where a quick lather is desired, the following recipe is recommended:—To two pounds of olive soap, cut up into small slices, add two ounces of borax, put the ingredients into a crock, pour over two quarts of cold water, set the vessel on a part of the range where there is but little heat, stirring occasionally until the borax is dissolved (eight or nine hours) and when cooled, a thick gelatine is produced, which housekeepers need use but once to prove its efficacy and economy.

BEEF STEAK PIE.—Cut steaks from a good round, or rump of beef, as thin as possible. Make them about two and a half inches wide, by three to three and a half inches long. Chop some suet fine, and season with salt and pepper, roll a portion of the seasoned suet in every slice of beef, after properly seasoning it, make a rich paste, and place around the sides of the dish, place the rolled slices of beef in layers, fill the dish about two-thirds with water; set a plate on the top, and place it on the stove to simmer for about an hour, then put on the top crust, and bake until the crust is crisp. Serve on warm plates, and you have beef pie to perfection.

To arrest bleeding at the nose, introduce by means of a probe, a small piece of lint or soft cotton, previously dipped into some mild styptic, as a solution of alum, white vitriol, creosote, or even cold water. This will succeed; but should it not, cold water may be snuffed up the nostrils.—Should the bleeding be very profuse, medical advice should be procured.

To clean brass ornaments wash the brass work with roche alum boiled to a strong ley, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint. When dry, it must be rubbed with a fine tripoli.

STAINS and spots may be taken out of mahogany furniture by the use of a little aquafortis or oxalic acid and water, by rubbing the part with the liquid, by means of a cork, till the color is restored; observing afterwards to well wash the wood with water, and to dry and polish as usual.

BOILED TURNIP RADISHES.—Boil in plenty of salted water, and in about twenty-five minutes they will be tender; drain well, and send them to table with melted butter. Common radishes, when young, tied in bunches, boiled for twenty minutes, and served on a toast are excellent.

To remove stains from mourning dresses, boil a handful of fig leaves in two quarts of water until reduced to a pint. Bombazines, crape cloth, &c., need only be rubbed with a sponge dipped in this liquor, and the effect will be instantly produced.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON'S DREAM.

THE WARS OF 1812 AND 1861 REVEALED TO HIM—ANOTHER WAR IN 1877.

The last time I saw Anthony Sherman was on the 4th of July, in 1849, in Independence Square." He was then 91 and becoming very feeble; but though so old his eye rekindled as he looked at Independence Hall, which he said was a comfort to gaze upon once more before he was gathered home.

"What time is it?" said he, raising his eyes to the clock in the steeple, and endeavoring to shade the former with a trembling hand. What time is it? I can't see as well now as I used to."

"Half past three."

"Come, then," he continued, 'let us go into the hall; I want to tell you an incident of Washington's life—one which no one alive knows of except myself and if you live, you will before long see it verified."

Reaching the visitors' rooms, in which the sacred relics of our early days are preserved, we sat down upon one of the old fashioned wooden benches and my venerable friend related to me the following narrative, which from the peculiarity of our national affairs at the present time, I have been induced to give to the world. I give it as nearly as possible in his own words:—

"When the bold action of our Congress in asserting the independence of the colonies, became known in the world, we were laughed and scoffed at as silly, presumptuous rebels, whom the British grenadiers would soon tame into submission; but, undoubtedly we prepared to make good what we said. The keen encounter came, and the world knows the result. It is easy and pleasant for those of the present generation to write and talk of the days of '76, but they little know—neither can they imagine—the trials and sufferings of those fearful days. And there is one thing that I much fear; and that is, that the American people do not properly appreciate the boon of freedom. Party spirit is yearly becoming stronger and stronger, and unless it is checked, will, at no distant day, undermine and tumble into ruin the noble spirit of the Republic. But let me hasten to my narrative.

From the opening of the Revolution, we experienced all phases of fortune—now good and now ill; at one time victorious, at another conquered. The darkest period we had, however, was, I think, when Washington, after several reverses, retreated to Valley Forge, where he resolved to pass the winter of '77. Ah, I have often seen the tears coming down the dear old commander's care-worn cheeks, as he would be conversing with a confidential officer about the condition of his poor soldiers.—You have doubtless heard the story of Washington going to the thicket to pray, in secret for aid and comfort from God, the interposition of whose divine Providence alone brought us safely through those dark days of tribulation.

One day—I remember it well—the chilly winds whistled and howled through the leafless trees, though the sky was cloudless and the sun shining brightly—he remained in his quarters nearly alone.—When he came out I noticed that his face was a shade paler than usual, and that there seemed to be something on his mind of more than ordinary importance. Returning just before dusk he dispatched an orderly to the quarters of the officer I mentioned, who was presently in attendance.—After a preliminary conversation, which lasted some half hour, Washington gazed upon his companion with that strange look of dignity which he alone could command, said to the latter:

I do not know whether it was owing to the anxiety of my mind, or what, but this afternoon, as I was sitting at this very table, engaged in preparing a dispatch something in the department seemed to disturb me. Looking up I beheld, standing exactly opposite to me, a singularly beautiful female. So astonished was I—for I had given strict orders not to be disturbed—that it was some moments before I found language to inquire the cause of her presence. A second, third and even a fourth time, did I repeat the question, but received no answer from my mysterious visitor. I began to feel as one dying, or rather to experience the sensation which I have some time imagined accompanies dissolution.—I did not think, reason or move; all were alike impossible. I was only conscious of gazing fixedly, vacantly, at my companion.

Presently I heard a voice saying:—'Son of the Republic, look and learn! while at the same time my visitor extended her arm and forefinger eastwardly. I now beheld a heavy, white vapor at some distance, rising fold upon fold. This gradually dissipated, and I looked upon a strange scene. Before me lay stretched out in one vast plain all the countries of the world—Europe Asia, Africa, and America. I saw rolling and tossing between Europe and America, the billows of the Atlantic and between Asia and America lay the Pacific. Son of the Republic,' said the same mysterious voice as before, 'look and learn! A century cometh—look and learn.'

At that moment I beheld a dark shadowy being, like an angel, standing, or rather floating, in mid air between Europe and America. Dipping water out of the ocean in the hollow of his hand, he sprinkled some upon America with his right hand, while he cast some upon England with his left. Immediately a dark cloud arose from each of these countries and joined in mid ocean. For awhile it remained stationery and then moved slowly westward until it enveloped America in its murky folds.—Sharp flashes of lightning now gleamed through it at intervals and I heard the smothered groans of the American people.

A second time the angel dipped from the ocean and sprinkled it out as before.—The dark cloud was then drawn to the ocean into whose heaving waves it sunk from view. A third time I heard the mysterious voice saying, 'Son of the Republic look and learn.'

I cast my eye upon America and beheld villages, towns and cities springing up one after another, until the whole land from the Atlantic to the Patific was dotted with them.

After this the dark, shadowy angel turned his face southward and from Africa I saw an ill-omened ceptre approaching our land. It flitted slowly and heavily over every village, town and city of the latter, the inhabitants of which presently set themselves in battle array one against the other. As I continued looking, I saw a bright angel, on whose brow rested a crown of light, on which was traced the word UNION, bearing the American flag which he placed between the divided nation, and said, 'remember, ye are brethren!'

Instantly the inhabitants, casting from them their weapons, become friends once more and united around the national standard. And again I heard the mysterious voice,—'son of the Republic, the second peril is passed—look and learn.'

And I beheld the villages, towns and cities of America increase in size and numbers, till at last they covered all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific and their inhabitants become as countless as the stars in heaven, or sands upon the sea shore. And again I heard the mysterious voice saying, 'Son of the Republic, the end of a century cometh—look and learn.

At this the dark, shadowy angel placed a trumpet to his mouth and blew three distinct blasts, and taking water from the ocean sprinkled it upon Europe, Asia and Africa.

Then my eyes looked upon a fearful scene. From each of these countries arose thick, black clouds, which soon joined into one; and throughout the mass gleamed a dark, red light, by which I saw hords of armed men, who, moving the cloud, marched by land and sailed by sea to America, which country was presently enveloped in the volume of the cloud. And I dimly saw these vast armies devastating the whole country and pillage and burn villages, cities and towns I beheld springing up. As my ears listened to the thundering cannon, clashing of swords and shouts and cries of the millions in mortal combat, I again heard the mysterious voice saying—'Son of the Republic, look and learn.'

When the voice had ceased, the dark, shadowing angel placed the trumpet once more to his mouth and blew a long and fearful blast.

Instantly a light as from a thousand suns shown down from above me, and pierced and broke into fragments the dark cloud which enveloped America. At the same moment I saw the angel upon whose head still shone the word Union, and who bore our national flag in one hand and a sword in the other, descending from heaven, attended by bright spirits. These immediately joined the inhabitants of America, who I perceived taking courage again, closed up their broken ranks and renewed the battle. Again amid the fearful conflict, I heard the mysterious voice saying—'Son of the Republic, look and learn.'

As the voice ceased, the shadowy angel for the last time, dipped water from the ocean and sprinkled it on America. Instantly the dark cloud rolled back, together with the armies it had brought, leaving the inhabitants of the land victorious. Then once more I beheld the villages, towns and cities, springing up where they had been before, while the bright angel planting the azure standard he had brought, in the midst of them, cried in a loud voice to the inhabitants:

"While the stars remain and the heavens send down dew upon the earth, so long shall the Republic last."

And taking from his brow the crown on which still blazed the word Union, he placed it upon the standard, while all the people kneeling down, said—

"Amen!"

The scene instantly began to fade and dissolve; and I at last saw nothing but the rising, curling white vapor I had first beheld. This also disappeared, I found myself once more gazing upon my mysterious visitor, who in that mysterious voice I had heard before, said,

"*There's Rock at the Bottom.*"—When my Willie was sixteen he accidentally dropped a valuable watch into the well.—His father was absent from home; and without consulting me, he resolved to recover the treasure. Providing himself with a long-handled rake, he gave it in charge of his sister Jennie, two years younger, and bidding her lower it to him when he called, he stepped into the bucket, and holding fast by the rope, commenced his descent. The bucket descended more rapidly than Willie expected, and struck heavily against the side of the well; the rope broke, and he was thrown into the water.

'Mother, I shall be drowned,' was his despairing cry; which Jennie re-echoed with a wail of anguish. But I knew the depth of the water, and shouted to him as calmly as I could, 'Stand upon your feet, Willie; the water isn't over four feet deep.'

'But I shall sink in the mud,' said the poor boy, still striving to keep himself afloat by clinging desperately to the slippery stones.

'No, Willie, there's rock at the bottom. Let go the stones, and stand up.'

The assurance of hard foundation and the impossibility of holding much longer to the slimy surface of the stone wall, gave him confidence. He felt for the bottom, placed his feet firmly upon it, and to his great joy found that the water scarcely reached his shoulders. I sent Jennie into the house for a new strong rope, and fastening one end securely I lowered the other to him to be tied into the bucket and we drew him safely up.

'Oh, mother,' said the dear boy when he was rescued, 'those were precious words to me, '*There's a rock at the bottom.*' I shall never forget them.'

Two years after in a commercial panic, my husband's property was swept away, and we were reduced to poverty. At first I bore bravely up. I did not prize wealth and luxury for my own sake, neither did I covet it for my children. I chiefly mourned for my husband's disappointment and his crushed hopes, and strove by unflagging cheerfulness to chase away the gloom which settled so heavily upon him. I endeavored to assist him, not only by the utmost economy in household expenses, but by devising plans for the future. Willie and Jennie were old enough to earn their support, and even to assist in the education of the younger children. I succeeded in putting them in the way to do this. I felt strong and brave, and almost wondered at my husband's despondency.

But new reverses came. The bank in which Jennie had deposited her quarter's salary, which might possibly meet our necessities suddenly failed, and her money was lost. I could bear this, too; she would soon be able to replace it. Next the school in which she taught was disbanded, and Jennie had to take much lower wages; but she still earned a little; and I said cheerfully

'We will not murmur; half a loaf is better than no bread.'

Next Willie's hand was disabled by an accident, and he lost his situation. My courage began to give way; but rallying myself for one effort, I resolved to brave the reproach of friends and the world's dread laugh and seek remunerative employment for myself. It sorely tried my woman delicacy, yet it brought the needful aid, and I battled with my wounded sensitiveness and again screwed up my failing courage.

But the last blow came; sickness suddenly laid me prostrate. 'I shall give up now; we must sink together,' was the language of my despairing soul.

'Dear mother,' said Willie, when he heard my lamentation, 'do you remember what you said to me when I was at the bottom of the well? I have often thought of it of late. I know we are in deep waters, but God has promised that they shall not overflow us. And is his word without foundation? Let us plant our feet upon his promises, and stand firmly. We cannot sink, for '*there's rock at the bottom.*'

I heard, and took the lesson to my heart. I saw that I had been clinging to the slippery stones of human strength and self-dependence, and so when the providence of God bade me let go my hold, I was in despair. But the bank of heaven had not failed; and, though I stood in deep water, it would not overwhelm me, neither should I sink, for 'there's rock at the bottom.'

So, from the chamber where pain and illness still holds me a prisoner, I send to each burdened and weary child of God, who is tempted to feel that all is lost, the key-note of my new and grateful psalm; whatever your sorrow or strait may be, plant your feet on the Rock of Ages, and with me 'thank God and take courage.'

Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will always be wretchedness.

Newport in the Hands of the British.

A DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

1779.

(Concluded.)

October 12. Arrived, the refugee fleet from the eastward. The army and merchants are carrying their baggage as fast as possible. The whole town appears in one general confusion.

The evacuation of the town took place on the 25th October, 1779; when they marched through the town in solid columns, into the Neck, and embarked on board their ships and sailed for New York at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A Word to Young men.—At this season of the year there are many young men in New England, that are seeking employment away from home. Some of them are twenty-one years of age and upwards and are desirous of doing something for themselves.

There are others called young men, from sixteen to twenty years of age, who are therefore minors. Some of these may have bought their time, or it may in some instances have been given to them, while others are hired out by parents or guardians.

Some of these have been to school during the winter, others have taught school, while others have done little or nothing through the cold weather. To this class work has a formidable look and they cast about to find something to do that will not require much hard labor, but command good pay. Such usually resort to the cities, and seek employment as waiters about hotels, dining saloons, railway stations, livery stables, some rich man's kitchen and stable, as factotums of wholesale stores, or in some other menial service.

Thus are many young men annually fitted to become anything better than carriers of wood and drawers of water. In this way they make shipwreck of life.—They become willing to work at some such menial employment whereby they can barely live from hand to mouth as the saying is—never accumulating a dollar beyond the demands of the day or week at furtherest, for such usually get their pay every Saturday night.

There are others who seek employment with some more elevated end in view.—They look forward to the time when they shall become farmers, gardners or mechanics, and thus be able to occupy a social position that shall give them influence among men, or in other words, to rank as men among men.

They hire out to good thrifty farmers, and while earning money, are learning the art of farming, so that by and by they may become farmers, who shall engage in tilling their own land. How much better off they are as a general thing, when compared with those who flee to the city to get work, where the chances and probabilities are, that they will lose both character and rank in life.

Our advice to young men is, and especially at this time, to keep out of cities and find something to do in the country, where, if the pay is moderate, the expenses are moderate and the temptation to vice and crime are few, compared with a large city.

According to our observation, nine young men succeed in life who do business in the country, to one in the city, or in other words, nine out of ten who come to the city from the country to make a fortune, often in character as well as in purse. Let such facts be timely weighed by the youth and young men now in pursuit of work for the coming season.

We can name many young men who worked out on the farm at wages varying from $12 to $15 a month for eight months, and taught school for three months per year for about the same and board, for a few years, who are now living on their own homesteads, and are worth all the way from $2000 to $30,000 individually. This is no fiction, but actual history.

On the other hand we know of other cases where they have gone to large villages and cities where annual salaries from $600 to $2000 have been received and yet these same men have hardly kept an even hand with the world, for they have spent as they earned, and therefore have not laid up anything, thus verifying the saying that it is what a man saves and not what he earns, that makes him well off, as the world has it.

We speak to young men on a subject concerning which we have both experience and observation, and therefore should be able to make suggestions which should be of service to them if regarded. In order to succeed in life, you must be persistent in whatever you engage, and frugal in whatever you earn. Always make a distinction between economy and parsimoniousness. The former is commendable,—the latter reprehensible.

For whomsoever you engage to work, start with this purpose, make your employer's business your own and evince a determination to do the best you can for him, that he may be able to say, well done thou faithful co-laborer, inasmuch as thou hast been faithful over another's property, thou canst be trusted with thine own.

Mass. Ploughman.

Biddy's Troubles.—It's thru for me, Katy, that I never seed the like of this people afore. It's a sorry time I've been having since coming to this house, twelve months agone this week Thursday. Ye know, that me fourth cousin, Ann Macarthy, recomminded to Mrs. Whayler, and tould the lady that I knew about genteel housework an' the likes; while at the same time I had niver seen a Yankee lady's kitchen. So she tuk me, an' me heart was burstin' wid grief, for the story that Ann had tould Mrs. Whayler, for she was a purty spoken lady, and nivir looked cross in her life—that I knew by her smooth, kind face. Well, the first thing she tould me to do, afther I had dressed the childer, was to dress the ducks for dinner. I stud looking at the lady for a couple o' minutes, before I could make out any mayning at all to her words. Thin I wint sarching afther clothes for the ducks, and sich a time as I had, to be shure. High and low I wint, till at last me mistress asked me for what I was looking; an' I tould her the clothes for the ducks, to be shure.—Och, how she scramed and laughed, till me face was as rid as the sun wid shame, and she showed me, in her kind, swate way, what her manin' was. Thin she tould me how to air the beds, and it was a day for me, indade, whin I could go up chamber alone and clare up the rooms. One day Mrs. Whayler said to me, 'Biddy! ye may give the baby an airin', if ye will.'

What should I do—and it's thrue what I am sayin' this blessed minit—but go up stairs wid the child, and shake it, and thin hould it out of the windy. Such a scramin' and kickin' as the baby give—but I held on the harder. Every body in the sthrate luked up at me. At last misthress came up to see what was the nise. 'I am thryin' to air the baby,' I said, 'but he kicks and scrames dhreadfully.'

There was company down below, and whin Mrs. Whayler tould thim what I had bin' afther doin', I thought they would scare the folks in the sthrate wid scramin.'

And whin I was tould that I must do up Mr. Whayler's linen shirts one day, whin the misthress was out shoppin'.—She tould me repatedly to do thim up nice, for masther was goin' away; so I takes up the shirts, and did thim all up in some paper that I was after bringing from the ould counthry wid me, an' tied some bright pink ribbon about the bundle.

'Where are the shirts, Biddy?' asked Mrs. Whayler, when she kem home.'

'I have bin doin' thim up, in a nice way,' I said, fetchin' her the bundle.

'Will ye ever be done wid yer graneness?' she axed me, wid a loud scrame.

I can't, for the life, be tellin' what their talking manes. At home, we call the likes o' this work fine starching—and a dale of it I have done, too. Och! an' may the Blessed Virgin pity me, for I niver'll be cured of me graneness.

A Word to Young Ladies.—Do not dismiss your habits of study when you cease to attend school. That crisis is often a hazardous one in the history of a young lady. If she has gained her distinction there, without a radical love of knowledge, her improvement ceases with the excitement that sustained it. If a latent fondness for expensive dress and fashionable amusements was cherished in her period of classical education, she will rush into them with eagerness proportioned to her previous restraint. Satisfied with past honors and believing that she "is already perfect," she slumbers at her post and in a few years, perceives those outstripping her whose talents she once held in contempt. Every young lady who, at leaving school, entertains a clear and comfortable conviction that she has finished her education, should recollect the reproof of the venerable Dr. Bush to a young physician, who spoke of the time when he finished his studies. "*When you finished your Studies!* Why, you must be a happy man to have finished so young. I do not expect to finish mine as long as five.' There is an affecting lesson in the death of that philosopher, who, after it was supposed the breath had forsaken him, faintly raised his head to listen to some improving conversation that was conducted in his chamber, saying, "I shall be most happy to die learning something.—*Mrs Sigourney.*

If there were no clouds we should not enjoy the sun.

Laws of Rhode Island.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D., 1862.

AN ACT regulating suits at law, and quieting possessions, and establishing titles of land and property, affected by the establishment of the Boundary Line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All civil actions, suits and other cases in law and equity, of whatever name or nature, depending in any of the courts of this State on the first day of March next, hereafter, including all legal proceedings relative to the location or construction of any Railroad before commissioners or courts under the charter of said company, or the amendments thereof, or under the laws of this State, may continue and be prosecuted to final judgment or decree therein, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, notwithstanding the subject matter shall exist, or both of either of the parties reside or be in the territory which, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, entered December sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to take effect on said first day of March, will then cease to be deemed a part of the State of Rhode Island, and will be deemed a part of the State of Massachusetts.

Sec. 2. All such depending cases, of which, by reason of their subject matter, or the relation of the parties, the courts of this State would not have jurisdiction if they had been instituted after the taking effect of said decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, may nevertheless be proceeded in to final judgment or decree in said courts of this State, the same as if said decree of the Supreme Court had not been made; but in any such case, the court in which the same is depending, may, on consent of the parties, filed in writing, or at any time before final judgment or decree, order the said case to be transferred to the proper court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for such proceedings therein as to comity and right shall appertain; and after said consent and order, the said court shall, at the request and cost of either party, cause to be made, copies, duly certified, of the process and papers, and all other proceedings in the said case, to be delivered to the said party, and upon proof being filed that such case has been entered within six months after the date of the order of transfer, in the proper courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, all further proceedings in the said case shall cease in the courts of this State, provided that such transfer may, in the discretion of the court, be made on the motion of either party at any time before final judgment or decree, in cases where both the parties are resident, and the subject matter of the suit is situated in the territory which, by said decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, ceases to be subject to the jurisdiction of this State.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the proper courts of this State to entertain jurisdiction of all civil actions, suits and matters in law or equity, of whatsoever name or nature, lawfully depending on or before the first day of March next, in the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in and for such portions of the territory over which the same Commonwealth has heretofore exercised jurisdiction, as by the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States is on that day to be deemed in law a part of the State of Rhode Island, whether such suits affect persons, property or other rights, provided that the plaintiff or defendant in such suit, in pursuance of the order of the court thereon, shall, at any time before final judgment or decree in the same in the courts of Massachusetts, have filed in such proper court of this State as aforesaid, copies of the process, papers and other proceedings in the same, under the hand and seal of the clerk of the said court of Massachusetts in which the said case may be depending, or of the court itself if it have no clerk; whereupon such case shall proceed in the courts of this State, the same as if originally instituted therein; but if in any such case depending as aforesaid in the courts of Massachusetts, the said courts shall retain jurisdiction thereof after the first day of March next, and proceed to final judgment or decree therein, in such court said judgment or decree being duly certified, may be entered in the Supreme Court for the county of Providence, either in term time or in vacation, provided such entry shall be made within six months after the date of the judgment or decree, and upon the order of said court, or of any justice thereof, the clerk of said court for said county shall issue execution or any other lawful process to give due effect to such judgment or decree, the same as in said judgment or decree had been rendered by the courts of this State.

Sec. 4. All proceedings in insolvency, instituted in the proper courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts prior to the first day of March next, and which shall hereafter continue therein, affecting persons and property resident or situated in the territory in which said courts have heretofore held jurisdiction, but is by said decree of the Supreme Court on that day to be deemed a portion of the State of Rhode Island, shall have the same force and validity within said territory as if said decree had not been passed, and shall be so adjudged by the courts of this State, provided the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall make due provision by law to give effect, as to persons and property within said State of Massachusetts, to the following provisions of this section, and the proceedings therein mentioned.

All proceedings in insolvency instituted in the proper courts of this State prior to the first day of March next, shall continue therein, affecting persons and property resident or situated in the territory in which said courts have heretofore held jurisdiction, but which by said decree of the Supreme Court is on that day deemed to be a portion of the State of Massachusetts, and shall have the same force and validity within said territory as if said decree had not been passed.

Sec. 5. Whenever, in the class of cases as to which provision is heretofore made for the transfer thereof, or for certificate or judgment or decree therein from the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to those of this State, attachment of property shall have been made, or bail or other security taken, than such attachment, or liability of bail, or other security, shall continue and be maintained in full force in this State, and to the same effect as if the suits had originally been brought and service made in this State.

Sec. 6. All matters of probate of wills, trusts, settlements of estates, or other matters of probate, depending on the 1st day of March next, in the proper Courts of Probate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in or for so much of the territory heretofore in the jurisdiction of said Commonwealth, as by said decree of the Supreme Court is on that day to be deemed a portion of this State, may and shall have day and continue, and be with all due legal effect, in the proper Courts of Probate in this State, as fully as if the same had been originally instituted therein, and in regard to all such matters, including orders, notices, sales, or other acts whatsoever, the Court of Probate of this State shall be deemed and held in law, to be the continuation and succession of the said Courts of Probate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sec. 7. All real estates left by persons who shall have died intestate before the first day of March next, within the limits of the territory which by said decree of the Supreme Court passes on that day from the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to that of this State, and which may lie or be within said limits, and all personal estate of persons domiciled within said territory who shall die before said day, shall be distributed and settled among the heirs at law or legal representatives of such intestate or other person entitled agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which laws shall have same force and effect in this State, in the settling and distributing of such intestates' estate, as if the same were laws of this State duly made, and shall be so adjudged by all judges and ministers of justice in this State, and the proper Courts of Probate of this State, are hereby fully empowered and required to complete the distribution and settlement of such intestates' estates as aforesaid, which shall yet remain unsettled, in the same manner, and as fully and effectually in all respects, as the same could have been by the

(Continued on fourth page.)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1862.

THE debate in the French Legislature on the address to the Emperor, was closed, it appears, on the 21st of March; and notwithstanding some difference of views had been manifested during the discussion, there was a great degree of unanimity in the final action of that body upon the general result of their deliberations upon this subject. The paragraph which related to American affairs, was perhaps the only one in the address to be regarded with much interest in this country, and was in these words: "The civil war which is desolating America is a great source of injury to our industry and commerce, and we desire ardently that those dissensions should come to a speedy end. The legislative body highly commends your Majesty for having in this crisis, and above all, in the recent difference between America and England, thought only of causing the rights of neutrals to be respected. A government which takes right and justice as its invariable rule will soon become the arbiter of the peace of the World." To this paragraph an amendment was proposed, in effect, that negro slavery, as the one great cause of dissension among the States, should be abolished.

M. MORIN, who had proposed this amendment, supported his motion on the ground that, in regretting the ravages of the conflict, France should not be silent upon the great cause active or passive by which the conflict had been produced. In his opinion African slavery was the only question at issue between the North and the South. The amendment he said, did not go beyond the expression of a desire upon that subject. And that French interests would not be endangered by the adoption of the amendment. And if the South would avoid the evils which have come from experience, emancipation either *immediate* or *gradual* was a remedy within the reach of the South. But M. GARNIER DE CASSAGNAC, a member of the Committee, replied that, whatever the States might do each for itself, if France should express a wish upon such a subject, it would be an act of interference with the internal policy of a foreign country. And if such an act would be right toward America, the same thing should be done to Spain, to Holland, to Brazil, to every government holding possessions in any part of the world where the institution of slavery exists under the protection of government. France had emancipated the slaves in her colonies, and he thought that was enough for France.

From this debate it appears, how well the question of the times in this country is understood in Europe, and though imperfectly yet after all about as well as it is in America. But while certain ones in France speak in condemnation of our Southern slavery, others are not less disposed to complain of our Northern blockade of the Southern coast. M. CALVET ROGNAIT complained of the great suffering among the working classes in several of the cities in France, in consequence of the American blockade. He considered two principles as essential to the liberty of the seas; that the flag covers the merchandise, and that blockades to be lawful must also be effective. He appeared to doubt whether the blockade of our Southern ports was maintained with a sufficient force to make the danger equal to what the law requires according to the Declaration of Paris. If not, it was only a "*paper*" blockade—such as England imposed upon France after the rupture of the peace of Amiens. He did not agree, it seems, with the statement made by Earl RUSSELL to the English House of Lords, that there was ground to consider the American blockade effective. The despatch to Lord LYONS he considered a departure from the Declaration of Paris and from the language of the French Minister of Commerce. The two nations however, he said, had never agreed in their views in relation to blockades.

M. BILLAULT, Minister and government commissioner, in the close of the debate remarked upon each of the subjects which he said had been mixed up in this discussion. Doubts had been expressed by an honorable member as to the effective character of the blockade, and intimations had been given that the English and French Cabinets are not to be supposed to agree upon that subject. But the fact he said was otherwise. "The principles laid down by the two governments as to the conditions necessary to render the blockade effective," he affirmed, "have been mutually accepted." The two powers acting in concert, according to this statement of the Minister, have not found reason to declare or to treat the blockade as ineffective. The other subject to which he had alluded, did not excite any surprise in the government, because the government viewed that question also with the same sympathy. The abolition of slavery in America had become, he admitted, the great question of the day. Seasonable advice he thought might be given upon that subject. But in expressing a wish that the disturbances in that distracted country might come to an end, it would not be seasonable he thought to recommend in this address the abolition of slavery. While standing in the position of neutrality, this he supposed would not be consistent. And it appears the legislative body made no declaration upon that exciting and everywhere most disturbing subject.

NEWSPAPER publishers and the people are complaining bitterly of the great dearth of news, while it is well known that events are transpiring daily which would be of as great interest to the loyal people of the North as it is to the rebels of the South, who are kept posted in all that is transpiring within the Federal lines.—To publish a newspaper and be compelled to omit the news part is decidedly unpleasant and all will rejoice when the censorship is removed.

THE following Wardens and Clerks were elected in their several Wards on Wednesday, for the year ensuing, viz:

1st Ward, William Swan, Warden; Francis Stanhope, Clerk.

2d Ward, Edward Landers, Warden; Jeremiah Goodspeed, Clerk.

3d Ward, George Burroughs, Warden; Thomas P. White, Clerk.

4th Ward, Joseph A. Carr, Warden; Charles H. Langley, Clerk.

5th Ward, Weeden T. Underwood, Warden; Benjamin Hazard, Clerk.

A PORTION of Company F, First R. I. Detached Militia, who were not members of the Newport Artillery Company, have formed an organization and we understand intend to make it permanent. They number thirty-two men and drill under Capt. WILLIAM H. KING, two evenings in each week.

MAYOR CRANSTON has received from the maker of the Parrott gun, one hundred shot, which he intends to keep ready for presentation to the enemies of the country, when they feel disposed to visit our harbor.

THE annual session of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced in Provincetown on Wednesday last, Bishop BAKER presiding.

A resolution has now passed both Houses of Congress declaring that the United States co-operate with the States in aid of emancipation

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WHEN mobs assume the control of the best interests of society, it is neither wise nor politic in the public to attempt to justify their conduct, though it may happen that their vengeance appears to fall upon the persons or the party most deserving of summary chastisement. Indeed, in this way only is there any great danger that the evils of anarchy will be overlooked in their commencement. Even mob law, to gain an ascendency in any tolerably well governed country, must commence its reign by doing some great things having the appearance of extraordinary justice, or by a seeming correction of abuses without creating any alarm to society in general. Many will not reflect, that every departure from the good faith which is the shield that must protect their social interests, if those interests shall be protected at all, wherever it may occur in the first instance and under whatever plausible pretext, if not corrected by a constitutional enforcement of the laws, must tend to general insecurity and disorganization. And such are the tendencies of action and reaction in different directions, that those who are the first to inflict may not be the last to suffer the punishment which may be inflicted by a mob. Fortunate for the state of society in a great part of the country at least, that the worst consequences to be apprehended in times of civil dissension have not yet prevailed to the overthrow of the ordinary restraints of law and authority. The good habits of a people are not easily changed into bad ones, without some preliminary training or by any sudden operation of unfavorable circumstances. And it is not easy to believe that the citizens of the United States, as they were and may yet be called with more propriety, have become so alienated as to forget their common brotherhood, and even that they are men of the same common country. But if this is the case, we may be assured that such an estrangement has not been produced in any short period of time, or by the operation of any humane and friendly causes. The history of the origin of this civil war, if written from the commencement, must run over the course of many years, and embrace in many volumes perhaps a variety of tendencies which in a greater or less degree have led to such a deplorable conflict.

A VERY animated debate has for several days engaged the attention of the United States Senate upon a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This question, which has so many times and so long been under consideration in this country, appears likely now, it is said, to receive such support in both Houses that the bill will pass. In that event, it will only need the signature of the President in order to become a law. But it is not apprehended on the part of the friends of the measure, that any constitutional objections will be interposed; though there may be room for a difference of opinion upon the expediency of a sudden emancipation or upon the power to appropriate money from the federal treasury, one-half for the masters and the other for the slaves; as it is provided shall be done in the bill as amended. But, according to the bill as it was last reported, the slave is not to receive one-half of the cost of his liberation, except upon the condition that he or she shall emigrate to another country. Probably this inducement to emigrate was intended to make a sudden emancipation less objectionable and more likely to receive the President's approval. He would be no doubt in favor of the colonization principle. And the Western States would no doubt more readily support such a course, as many of them have done or are about to do all they can to avoid an influx of such a population. But the friends of the bill may have gone counter to the President's views on another point. The amendment which was offered, providing for a submission of the question to the people of the District before it should become a law, was rejected in the Senate by a vote of nearly two to one. Some suppose that this rejection may finally defeat the measure, as they understand that the President has not been in time past in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District, unless such a measure should be previously recommended by a majority of the people in the District. And this appears to be more likely to be his view of the subject, from the fact that in his late message the proposed emancipation in the States concerned was made to depend upon the action of their legislatures, each of which may be presumed to reflect the will of the people in each State, at least upon such a subject.

The bill passed the Senate on Thursday by the following vote—yeas 29; noes 14.

SOME progress is made on the tax bill now before the House of Representatives in Washington, but it appears to be no easy task to keep a quorum present when the House is in session, as the members evidently have no extraordinary relish for the business which so much interests all classes of society. And it must require great skill and judgment, combined with indefatigable exertion, to apportion the burthens which must be borne by the people so as to enable all to bear them, and without sinking under them in some instances.—The debate on Tuesday was distinguished for the speech of Mr. COLFAX republican of Indiana, on his motion to strike out from the bill the section levying tax on newspaper advertisements; and though the Committee disagreed to the motion to strike out the advertisement section, yet the section was finally amended so as to reduce the tax from five to three per cent, and this is to be assessed on the amount received, and not upon the amount charged for advertising. And no doubt this modification in the bill in reference to newspaper establishments was made in consequence of the effect produced by this speech of the gentleman from Indiana. He declared the tax to be unjust and oppressive as levied in the bill, and he is presumed to have known better than some others what would be its effects upon newspaper establishments from his connection with that business. He said there would be a tax upon the staple, the printing paper, a tax upon gas or other lights and generally upon both, a tax on telegraphic messages, a tax upon the proprietor's income at the end of the year; and in addition to all these would be the tax upon the newspaper advertisements. He thought the bill discriminated against the newspaper proprietor, in taxing him upon his income, and through all the sources of his income, which was not attempted to be done in other instances. Besides, the English had found the tax on newspapers, which for ages had deprived that people of the benefit of such reading because it would cost too much, to be a tax upon knowledge, and it was only a short time ago that the people of that country had demanded and secured the necessary reform in this respect. If Americans read too much, it may be said, they ought to be supposed to have the right to regulate their own practice each one for himself.

BENJAMIN B. RUSSELL, 515 Washington street, Boston, furnishes for 25 cents accurate likenesses of the six Governors of New England States. They are sent, post paid, by remitting the above sum.

THE election of Wednesday passed off with but very little excitement as the condition of parties was such, that excitement was unnecessary, although in some instances there was evident solicitude engendered by illusory hopes, resulting in chagrin. Republicans found their party divided, one portion not being willing to endorse Gov. SPRAGUE while another portion were willing to show their appreciation of one who had so nobly supported the Government established by the Republican party. The latter portion were satisfied to support the Constitutional Union Ticket by being represented by one of their party, but the radical portion supported a straight-out ticket with the hope of defeating the election, as three tickets were thus brought before the people. The Democratic party was also divided for once, and by their proceedings only secured the votes of the radical portion of that party. Under these circumstances the Constitutional Union party had but little to fear as they knew that their candidates had given general satisfaction during the past year, and by filling the two vacancies by men acceptable to one portion of the disaffected parties, the ticket would be successful, and the result shows that our citizens prefer a conservative representative in the General Assembly, to one radical, on any topic of the day.

The following is the result as declared by the Board of Aldermen:—

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	Wh. No.
SENATOR.						
W. C. Cozzens,	166	117	113	107	37	540
J. A. Hazard,	14	16	25	36	86	177
John T. Bush,	13	52	43	32	30	170
Scattering,			1	1		2
						889
Majority for Cozzens, 191.						
1st REPRESENTATIVE.						
P. W. Stevens,	168	111	121	113	42	555
S. P. Slocum,	11	14	16	33	82	156
Henry Bull,	12	47	37	32	28	156
Scattering,	1		1	1		3
						870
Majority for Stevens, 240.						
2d REPRESENTATIVE.						
J. G. Weaver,	159	104	110	103	45	521
A. M. McGregor,	12	16	20	34	81	163
E. Tweedy,	13	52	45	34	28	172
Scattering,	2		3	3		8
						864
Majority for Weaver, 178.						
3d REPRESENTATIVE.						
A. Robeson, jr.,	180	128	175	143	121	747
W. B. Sherman,	13	46	40	31	30	160
Scattering,			3	1		4
						911
Majority for Robeson, jr., 583.						
4th REPRESENTATIVE.						
C. E. Lawton,	166	183	150	122	72	693
C. T. Congdon,	12	15	18	56	62	163
Scattering,	2	8	6	3		19
						875
Majority for Lawton, 511.						
5th REPRESENTATIVE.						
John Eldred,	162	122	112	106	39	541
Isaac Lawrence,	12	16	16	31	83	158
Oliver Potter,	13	49	42	33	30	167
Scattering,		2		4		6
						872
Majority for Eldred, 210.						

AFRICA.—An interesting lecture was delivered at the North Baptist Church on Sunday evening last, by M. A. Constantine, Secretary of the African Colonization Society. The discourse was of a preliminary character, intended to prepare the way for a series of lectures proposed to be delivered in Newport a week or two hence, by Dr. M. R. Delany, a colored gentleman of education and refinement, who has, we understand, resided some years in Africa, and whose lectures on that country are said to be highly interesting and instructive.

Mr. Constantine has also resided as missionary and teacher in Liberia, and elsewhere in Africa, for some years; and although he entered but little into details in his discourse, still much that he said was new, and highly interesting to most of his audience, and well calculated to awaken a renewed interest in that mysterious portion of our globe, which has hitherto been but little known, and appreciated, by Christian nations.

The African Colonization Society has, (if we understood Mr. Constantine correctly,) for its object the promotion of emigration to various parts of Africa, and especially to the neighborhood of the port of Lagos, of a farming population of colored people from the United States, as practical agriculturists and missionaries, who, it is suggested, should be located in different neighborhoods in small communities.

Mr. Constantine described the country back of Lagos as being exceedingly fertile in all the tropical productions, and dotted over with large cities, some of them, (Abeokuta, for instance,) containing 200,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.—Cotton grows spontaneously throughout that region in great quantities, and is burned off from the land as we burn bushes in New England, preparatory to culture. Its quality, it is said, may be readily improved, so as to equal any staple raised in America, two crops of which are produced each year, either one of which exceeds in quantity what is raised off the same amount of land in our Southern States. The native Africans, Mr. C. states, are, after leaving the sea coasts—where they have been demoralized by contact with Christian natives—humane, courteous, and honest. He described several tribes as being eminently so—so that it was a practice among them to leave articles for sale in the market places and thoroughfares, with the price designated; and at night, when the owners returned from their labors, they were sure to find the articles, or the price in money, left in their places.

Mr. C. stated that the reason the Africans on the sea coast were so generally given to cheating and thieving, grew out of the peculiarity of their code of morality. Instead of holding that "we should do unto others as we *would* be done by," they hold that they should do unto others as they *are* done by; and as they long since discovered that it was the object of the Christian traders to cheat and take advantage of them on every occasion practicable, they themselves have resorted to the same course in return. The European and American traders, Mr. C. said, were called "God-men" by many of the tribes—the term having been applied, not on account of their worship of our God, but because they had noticed Christian traders used the term "God" so often in their ordinary discourse and quarrels.

Mr. C. alluded to a tribe in the interior called Quakers, by Dr. Livingstone, for the reason that they conscientiously forbore the use of offensive weapons. The consequence of which was, that they were never disturbed or trespassed upon by their neighbors. He also alluded to an interior nation, whose form of government is an elective monarchy. The King, however, as well as the rest of the people, are subjected to the rule of a council consisting of forty-four men chosen by the people, four of whom go out of office every year, and are replaced by others newly chosen. In all criminal cases and difficulties between citizens, or that occur between the King and citizens, the matter is left to the decision of a jury of sixteen, chosen by lot out of the council of forty-four, a two-thirds vote of whom renders a decision final. In order to preserve the purity of this tribunal, as well as of the monarch, neither are allowed a farthing's salary or perquisite; but each and all are obliged to support themselves by honest occupation. This rule is also carried out in relation to their ministers of religion, to whom they pay nothing, for the reason, as they allege, that if they did so, (as is the case of the King and Council,) it would encourage hypocritical and designing men to seek for the station on account of the emolument attached to the office, rather than from any desire to promote the cause of religion. However faulty their ideas may appear to us, they nevertheless show that even in the heart and centre of the benighted continent of Africa, there are nations of people who have at least some glimmerings of common sense.

When Dr. Delany narrates his experiences and observations in Africa, to the citizens of Newport, they may expect, (unless report is greatly at fault,) a rich treat in regard to vital subjects connected with both America and Africa, especially as regards the future commercial intercourse of the two continents. **

GOVERNMENT has stopped further enlisting.

THE STATE ELECTION on Wednesday shows what appreciation our people have for their Chief Magistrate, only sixty-one persons in the whole State desiring to show their disfavor.—The vote was light, as there was not sufficient opposition to induce the people to exercise their franchise, as in former years.

We give below the returns of every town in the State, and the members elect to the Legislature.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Wm. Sprague.	Scat.
NEWPORT COUNTY.		
Newport,	794	2
Portsmouth,	200	
Middletown,	124	24
Jamestown,	79	
Little Compton,	76	1
Tiverton,	278	
New Shoreham,	135	
	1686	27
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.		
Providence,	2741	20
North Providence,	427	3
Smithfield,	498	
East Providence,	157	
Pawtucket,	153	3
Cumberland,	720	1
Cranston,	346	
Johnston,	281	
Scituate,	336	
Foster,	330	
Glocester,	247	
Burrillville,	216	
	6452	27
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
North Kingstown,	207	
South Kingstown,	505	
Exeter,	133	
Richmond,	176	
Hopkinton,	72	
Charlestown,	150	
Westerly,	162	
	1405	
KENT COUNTY.		
Warwick,	513	6
East Greenwich,	150	
West Greenwich,		
Coventry,	431	
	1094	6
BRISTOL COUNTY.		
Bristol,	200	
Warren,	273	
Barrington,	106	1
	579	1
RECAPITULATION.		
Newport County,	1686	27
Providence County,	6452	27
Washington County,	1405	
Kent County,	1094	6
Bristol,	579	1
	11,216	61

The vote for Messrs. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, as Lieutenant Governor, JOHN R. BARTLETT as Secretary of State, WALTER S. BURGES as Attorney General, and SAMUEL A. PARKER, as General Treasurer, was cast with about the same result as that for Governor.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected members of both branches of the General Assembly. Those having a † affixed to their names are Republicans, all others are Conservatives or Democrats. An asterisk (*) is affixed to the names of new members:

SENATORS.

Newport—William C. Cozzens.*
Middletown—Peleg T. Sherman.
Portsmouth—W. B. Sisson.†
New Shoreham—Lorenzo Littlefield.
Little Compton—Nathaniel Church.†
Tiverton—Gideon H. Durfee.*
Jamestown—John E. Watson.†
Providence—Benjamin F. Thurston.*
North Providence—Andrew Jenks.
Smithfield—Stephen N. Mason*, †
Cumberland—Lyman A. Cook*, †
East Providence—Tristam Borges.
Cranston—Joseph W. Sweet.
Johnston—Henry M. Young.*.
Pawtucket—Samuel Shove*, †
Scituate—Abner W. Peckham.
Foster—Job W. Hill,* †
Glocester—Daniel Evans.
Burrillville—John L. Ross,* †
North Kingstown—George A. Davis.
South Kingstown—Elisha R. Potter.
Exeter—Isaac Green.
Charlestown—George A. Stanton.*
Richmond—George N. Ennis.*
Hopkinton—Thomas T. Barber*, †
Westerly—James M. Pendleton.†
Warwick—Henry Butler.
Coventry—Samuel Arnold.
East Greenwich—Thomas A. Reynolds.
West Greenwich—Edwin W. Hopkins.
Bristol—Samuel W. Church.†
Warren—George Lewis Cooke.
Barrington—Allen Brown.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Newport—Pardon W. Stevens, John G. Weaver,* Andrew Robeson, jr., Charles E. Lawton,*† John Eldred.

Middletown—William B. Chace.

Portsmouth—George B. Anthony.†

New Shoreham—John G. Sheffield.

Little Compton—Oliver C. Brownell.†

Tiverton—Charles A. Durfee.*

Jamestown—Robert H. Watson.*†

Providence—Lyman Pierce,* Cæsar A. Updike, James H. Parsons,* Moses B. Lockwood,* William Viall, George W. Hall,* William Hicks* Luther C. Warner, Nicholas Van Slyck, George B. Holmes, Alfred W. Fisk,* David S. Carr.

North Providence—Christopher Holden, Lucius B. Darling, Charles A. Boyd, Jacob Symonds, Jerome B. Anthony.

East Providence—Albert K. Gerald.

Cranston—William L. Thornton, Alfred H. Willard, Francis W. Miner.

Johnston—William A. Pirce,* Martin Winsor.*

Smithfield—Bradbury C. Hill,† William Newell,† Carlile Vose,† Jabez W. Mowry,† Joseph Olney,*† Simon S. Steere.*†

Cumberland—Dexter Clark,*† Jason Newell,† Ellis L. Blake,*† John L. Clarke.*†

Pawtucket—Charles W. Thrasher.†

Scituate—Henry A. Lawton,* Albert W. Harris.*

Foster—James M. Wright.*†

Burrillville—Joseph O. Clark,*† Stephen M. Hopkins.*†

Glocester—George Smith.

North Kingstown—Wm. H. Allen.

South Kingstown—Wilkins Updike, Daniel B. Rodman.

Exeter—Clark S. Green.

Richmond—Nelson K. Church.*

Charlestown—Asa T. Hoxie.*†

Hopkinton—Sands C. Carr.

Westerly—Nathan F. Dixon,† John E. Weeden.†

East Greenwich—Arnold Nichols.

West Greenwich—Vernon Weaver.

Warwick—Richard Ward Greene, Henry Rousmaniere, George W. Whitman, Jonathan M. Wheeler.

Coventry—Wm. C. Ames, Ambrose S. Hopkins.

Bristol—Joseph M. Blake, John Turner.*†

Warren—Seth Saunders.

Barrington—Benjamin F. Drowne.*†

The General Assembly is about the same as last year—the only difference being a trifling gain to the friends of Governor SPRAGUE. The Conservatives have a majority in the Senate, and in the House of Representatives, and, of course, in Grand Committee. This secures the election of a Conservative U. S. Senator in place of JAMES F. SIMMONS.

THE steamer Perry which has afforded so much convenience to our citizens for many years past, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted and put in order for future service. She is commanded as heretofore by Capt. N. B. ALLEN, who is always at his post, looking well to the accommodation of his passengers. Mr. C. L. STANHOPE, is of course, still on duty, as without his presence the pleasure of a trip to and from Providence would be lost. Government has offered to purchase or hire the Perry, but Mr. KINSLEY is not willing to dispose of her and thus discommode the public.

A LOVE AFFAIR OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.—General WILLIAM H. SUMNER furnishes the following interesting article to the New England Historical Genealogical Register.

The following is a veritable letter written by Gen. Benedict Arnold inclosing one to Miss Deblois of Boston, and was addressed to Mrs. Gen. Knox, then residing in Boston, and a friend of Gen. Arnold's lady love, who as we understand from one of the surviving contemporaries, was quite a belle in Boston, a lady of most respectable standing in society and of fortune. Whether she favored Arnold's suit or not, it is certain, that the parties were never united and the lady was never married, though tradition says that some time subsequent to the date of this letter she went so far as to enter the church for the purpose of being married to Mr. Brimmer, and there the marriage was forbidden by her mother (who was a Coffin,) for what reason it is not now known, and Miss Deblois lived and died in Boston in single blessedness and high respectability. It will be seen by the impassioned language of Arnold that he made love as he fought, and did everything else, with all his might and main; and one cannot help reflecting how very different might have been the history of this brave, but passionate and ill-disciplined man, had he succeeded in this, perhaps his first, love affair. At the time he wrote this letter, perhaps he was at the zenith of his fame. It was just subsequent to his brilliant career in Canada and along the Lakes.

The original letter, in Arnold's own handwriting, was accidentally discovered among the papers of Gen. Knox. It is written in a handsome hand, free and unaffected.

We have given the spelling and capitalizing as in the original.

"*Watertown, 4th March*, 1777. Dear Madam—I have taken the Liberty of Enclosing a letter to the heavenly Miss *Deblois*, which I beg the *favor* of your delivering with the trunks of *gowns*, &c., which Mrs. ——— promised *me* to send to *you*. I hope she will make no objection to receiving *them*. I make no doubt you will soon have the pleasure to see the *charming* Mrs. Emery, and have it in your power to give me the favorable intelligence. *I* shall remain under the most anxious suspense until I have the favor of a *Line* from you, who, if I may judge, will from own experience consider the fond anxiety, the glowing hopes and chilling fears that alternately possess my *heart*, of dear Madam.

Your obedient and most humble *Servant*,
MRS. KNOX, Boston. BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The foregoing relation of a mother entering the church, and forbidding the banns, about the time of the marriage ceremony, was then, and has been ever since, very unusual.

Its taking place between the elegant Miss Deblois, who was the greatest belle of the town, and the altogether unexceptionable Mr. Martin Brimmer, was the town talk. As in after years I recollected both of these persons as well as the mother of Miss Deblois, I was induced from curiosity to speak to Mr. Inches, a grandson of Mr. Brimmer, in order to ascertain the result. He informed me that as Mrs. Deblois could not be induced to consent to her daughter's marriage at all, an agreement was made between the parties, who were very much interested in each other, to make a runaway match. The lady, however, was watched so closely by her mother that she could not escape from the house by the ordinary means of exit; so it was planned that as the house butted endwise directly on Bromfield street, a load of hay should be driven close under her daughter's window, from which she was to jump upon the load and be driven off with it. The parties were all prepared for the execution of the plan; but when the load of hay stopped directly under the young lady's window, her heart failed her, and she did not dare to take the lover's leap, and so the whole matter ended.

It may be observed that Mr. Brimmer was afterwards married to a beautiful lady, Miss Seaver, of Kinston, sister of both Capt. Seaver of the navy, and of Mrs. Thomas Russell, afterward Lady Temple. Miss Deblois died at an advanced age, near eighty, I think, a straight, tall, elegant woman, even then.

She was an acquaintance of my mother, and about her age. They were both beautiful girls, and favorites with the British officers.

City Council.

NEWPORT, April 1, 1862.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen J. G. Albro, Powell, and Weaver.

Finance report No. 10, recommending bills to the amount of $1,205,60, concurred in.

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby authorized to lease Easton's Beach for bathing purposes, and also the marsh at said beach, and also the Brick Market, so-called, in the City Hall Building, for one year from the 25th of March, 1862, either at auction or otherwise, as they may decide best for the interests of the city. Passed.

Annual report of Judah Touro Ministerial and Cemetery Fund. Read and received, and ordered to be recorded.

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas and Lamps be and they are hereby authorized to place three lamp posts and lanterns, for burning fluid or kerosene, in Spruce street, and to be placed in such positions in said street as they may deem most proper. Passed.

Resolution to pay for repairs on Jewish Synagogue. Concurred in.

Petition of Alfred Smith, et. al., for lamp in Catharine street, opposite the end of Ayrault street. Referred to Committee on Gas and Lamps.

Resolution for fence between estates of William Swan and Josiah Southwick. Concurred in.

Adjourned to May 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.

In Convention—His Honor the Mayor presiding.

James Irish was elected Undertaker.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, R. J. Taylor, Esq., President, and Messrs. Stoddard, G. A. Simmons, Coggeshall, Bush, Philip Simmons, Underwood, Chafee, Cranston, jr., and Burdick.

Finance report No. 10, concurred in.

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby authorized to have the fence erected in front of the lot belonging to the city, between the estates of William Swan and Josiah Southwick. Passed.

Report of Committee on Gas and Lamps relative to lamps in Spruce street. Concurred in.

Resolution for lamps in Spruce street. Concurred in.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to pay to the order of James C. Powell, Chairman of Committee on City Property, $20,77 for repairs on Jewish Synagogue, as ordered by City Council February 4, 1862. Passed.

Resolution for Committee on City Property to lease property belonging to the city. Concurred in.

Annual report of the Judah Touro Ministerial and Cemetery Fund. Concurred in.

Petition of Alfred Smith et. al. for gaslight on Catharine street. Concurred in.

Adjourned to Tuesday, May 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—Philadelphia, April 2.—A private letter, dated on board the Seminole, says the Seminole, Wyandotte and Norwich, under command of Capt. Gillis, senior officer, proceeded up the Wilmington river, and arriving within a mile of the rebel batteries, dispersed their cavalry with a shell.

The batteries were then shelled, and the rebel forces then fled, leaving everything behind, even their dinners.

Capt. Gillis landed and hoisted our flag upon the ramparts. Another flag was hoisted over the rebel headquarters by Acting Master Steele.

The batteries were destroyed and the dwellings were spared. But the rebels afterwards burnt the latter. These batteries mounted ten guns and were well built.

The squadron had returned to Warsaw Inlet.

BY a General Order announcing promotions in the Rhode Island regiment, we notice that of JAMES P. VOSE promoted from second to first Lieutenant in the Cavalry and HENRY B. LANDERS from Orderly Sergeant to second Lieutenant in first battalion Fifth regiment.

No signs of the Merrimac yet. The opinion is gaining ground that she will not come out again. She would have a fine field to operate in should she triumph over the Monitor. If she fails to come out, it is thought to be because she is afraid to run any risks.

THE one hundred and fifth New York regiment has just been ordered to the seat of war.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. SLOCUM, MAJOR BALLOU, AND CAPT. TOWER.—The recovered bodies of the dead of the Second Regiment have now been entombed with the honored rites of Christian burial. They rest where no rude hand can profane their remains. The weather yesterday was most unpropitious, yet the tribute was a most impressive exhibition of popular respect. Throughout the city were to be seen the emblems of mourning. Flags were universally displayed at half-mast, and on the route of the procession many places of business and private dwellings were clothed in funeral drapery. Places of business were also generally closed.

The funeral escort formed on Dorrance street. The other military formed on Broad street. At ten o'clock the coffins were brought from the hall by a detachment of the Pawtucket Light Guard, and delivered to the pall bearers, and by them were borne to the hearses, which were standing in their respective escorts. Each hearse was drawn by four horses led by grooms in uniform. The American flag was festooned in crape in the sides of the hearses, and they were flanked by the American flag shrouded to the staff. The line was formed under the command of Brigadier General Charles T. Robbins and staff, comprising the following officers: Major Joseph P. Balch, Brigade Major and Inspector; Capt. A. C. Eddy, Aid; William Whitcomb, Brigade Quartermaster. The column, right in front, was in the following order:

His Excellency the Governor, William Sprague.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Samuel G. Arnold.
Aids to his Excellency—Col. Amasa Sprague, Col. John A. Gardner, Col. Byron Sprague, Col. Joseph P. Manton, Col. Olney Arnold, Col. T. A. Howland, of New York,
Adjutant General Edward C. Mauran,
Aid—Capt Augustus Hoppin
Quartermaster—General Lyman B. Frieze
Aid—Capt Frank A. Rhodes
Paymaster General Jabez C. Knight
Commissary General William Gilpin
Aid—Capt Henrie Crandall
Surgeon General Nathaniel Miller
Brigadier General William T. Barton
Aids-Capt Jacob Dunnell, Capt Christopher Duckworth
Officers of the United States Army
Lieutenant Colonel W H P Steere, Second Regiment R I V
Capt J M Cutts jr, U S Infantry
Lieut George Seaver, 3d Regiment R I H A
Lieut Wm A Sabin, 3d Regiment R I H A
Lieut Thos S Anthony, 1st Regiment R I L A
Lieut George L Smith, 3d Regiment R I H A
Officers of the State Militia
Major Thomas W Gates, 3d brigade R I M
Capt Alpheus B Dyer, 3d brigade R I M
Lieut George H Smith, P M C A
Lieut Elisha Dyer, jr, P M C A
Providence Light Battery, Col Remington
Providence Horse Guards
American Brass Band, 20 pieces, Emory A Paine leader
First Regiment National Guards
Colonel—James Shaw
Lieutenant Colonel—Charles H Merriman
Major—Charles H Dunham
Adjutant—G Frank Low
Co A, 5th Ward, Capt S H Hall, 66 men
Co B, 4th Ward, Capt Elisha Dyer, 61 men
Co C, 7th Ward, Capt H W Gardiner, 40 men
Co D, 2d Ward, Lieut Com'g W Smith, 66 men
Co E, 6th Ward, Capt H B Cady, 49 men
Co F, 1st Ward, Capt H Webb, 37 men
Co G, 1st Ward Light Guard, Capt A C Greene, 51 men
Co H, Burnside Zouaves, Capt W Paine, 56 men
Battalion of Infantry under command of Col Josiah Whitaker
Old Guard, Providence Artillery, Capt William Jackson, 66 men
Sarsfield Guards, Capt John Corcoran, 49 men
Sowamsett Guards, Warren, Capt Frank S Brown, 50 men
Barrington National Guards, Henry Staples, captain, 49 men
Portsmouth National Guards, Alonzo B Tallman, captain, 31 men
Pettiwamscutt Light Infantry, Kingston, Elisha C Clark, captain, 36 men
Regiment of Infantry, the funeral escort of Col John S Slocum:
Colonel—W W Brown
Lieutenant Colonel—Sylvester R Knight
Adjutant—Robert Barker
Sergeant Major—F J Sheldon
Paymaster—S B Tripp
Hearse, accompanied by the pall bearers, Cols N Van Slyck, George W Hallet, Peter Simpson, jr, Olney Arnold, John D Earle, B F Remington, jr,
Caparisoned horse led by Samuel Dexter, who was with Col Slocum as his groom
Detail of non-commissioned officers from the Second Regiment
First Light Infantry, Co A, L C Warner captain, 46 men
First Light Infantry, Co B, R C Dennis captain, 46 men
University Cadets, G T Woodward captain, 59 men
Providence Artillery, J R Holman captain, 73 men
Ellsworth Zouaves, Daniel Lyman captain, 53 men
National Cadets, George Pierce lieutenant commanding, 42 men
Mechanics Rifles, A and B companies, Pettis lieut colonel, 86 men
Third Ward National Guard, W M Hail, captain 80 men.
Pawtucket Home Guards, lieutenant commanding, Albert Bliss, 75 men.
Battalion of Infantry, the funeral escort of Major Sullivan Ballou, under command of Maj Henry T Sisson.
Hearse accompanied by the pall bearers, Majors Albert S Gallup, Wm W Pearce, Wm H Gorham, John P. Arlin, Chas N Harrington.
Woonsocket Guards, Charles L Watson, captain, 55 men.
Slaterville Drill Corps, Isaac Place, captain, 52 men.
Pawtucket Light Guard, Co C, Henry Smith capt, 48 men.
One company of Infantry, the funeral escort of captain Levi Tower.
Pawtucket Light Guard, company A, Robert McCloy, captain, 108 men.
Hearse, accompanied by the pall bearers, captains Robert Manton, Edward C Gallup, Joseph B Cranston, N Bangs Williams, James E Boone, Charles Richardson.

The column marched left in front; and therefore was during the march reversed from the above.

On arriving at the cemetery, the companies successively filed into the enclosure. The coffins were taken to the tomb and deposited therein, the burial service being conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark. At its conclusion, three volleys were fired by a detail of each of the several escorts.

The troops were very judiciously disposed, and nothing occurred to disturb the sanctity of the place.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the column was re-formed and proceeded to Dexter training ground, and marched in review before His Excellency the Governor. The sight was splendid. It has not been equalled recently, if ever, in this city. It then marched down High and Westminster streets to Exchange Place, where it was dismissed.—*Prov. Post*, 1st.

A reconnoissance from Warrenton to the Rappahannock river, has established the fact that the rebel force in that immediate vicinity consists of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, all under command of Gen. Ewell, who was defeated by our forces at Drainesville. On the return from the reconnoissance, several stragglers from our force were captured by the enemy, including Major Von Steinhause, Captain Boteicher and Capt. Camp, of the Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers. A reconnoissance was also made Tuesday, during which thirty wagon loads of forage were captured. Skirmishing is frequent between pickets and scouting parties. The village of Warrenton was permanently occupied by our forces Tuesday.

FIRST REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY.—A correspondent of the Providence Press with Col. Lawton's Regiment writes, under date of Monday:

"We are soon to take the open field—in a few days—and traverse a historic region.

At dress parade, to-day, an order was read assigning us to our Division and Brigade, and also, changing our name from 1st Regiment N. E. Cavalry to 1st Rhode Island Cavalry. Further deponent saith not" at present.

THE list of marine losses for the month of March exhibits an aggregate of 74 vessels destroyed, involving a loss of property amounting to nearly $2,300,000. The loss of life has also been lamentably great.

THE Tribune states that Secretary Stanton has issued an order forbidding newspaper correspondents, as well as all others not actually connected in some way with the service, from accompanying any of the *corps d'armee*.

A portion of Gen. Banks' corps arrived at Manassas on Monday, after a tedious march from Winchester, in which they encountered no portion of the enemy's forces.

THERE is but one Bull Run, but the rebels have made a good many bully runs.

UNDER date of Fortress Monroe, April 2d, we have the following intelligence:

Norfolk papers notice that large military movements are going on at Old Point. They say that large reinforcements are landing there, and that at least a hundred large steamers and transports are at the wharves and in the channel.

A dispatch from Charleston says that General Evans advanced on Saturday on North Edisto Island with 2000 troops, but finding the Federals there at least 6000 strong, he retired in a masterly manner. The dispatch does not say whether there was any fight or not.

The gunboat Seminole arrived here this afternoon from Port Royal, bringing dates to Saturday last. Fort Pulaski had been thoroughly invested for thirty days, and was momentarily expected to surrender. It was said that 500 rebels were in Pulaski, and that they had offered to go out with the honors of war, but that Gen. Sherman demanded an unconditional surrender, and would, on the first of April, open fire on the fort if they refused to yield it.

The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, and had abandoned the works at Thunderbolt, taking away all their guns to Savannah.

The Seminole landed a force and destroyed Thunderbolt fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good shell road.

Refugees from Savannah say that the friends of the troops inside Fort Pulaski had offered thirty thousand dollars to any one who would rescue them.

From Florida, the intelligence is most gratifying. The Union sentiment was strongly developing itself.

There appears to be little doubt that all our movements here are carefully reported to the rebel authorities.

The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says:

"The grand army of the federals seems to have been transferred from the neighborhood of Washington to the Peninsula, which they probably concluded is a shorter and easier road to Richmond than that via Manassas, which we have courteously placed at their disposal."

The Dispatch also states that the roads here are as bad as those on the Potomac, and refers to Gen. Magruder as a man not likely to be caught napping.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated the 31st of March, says:

"The Charleston papers of to-day contain a dispatch dated New Orleans, March 29, stating that two national gunboats on the 28th commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Up to that time nobody had been hurt."

New Orleans papers of the 27th of March, report the loss of the rebel steamer Vanderbilt. The Captain, crew and eight passengers are safe on the Florida coast. One boat with seventeen men on board had been heard from.

The rebel ordnance bureau has issued an order calling for all the bells that can be obtained, to be recast for light artillery.

FLORIDA.—It was generally conceded last winter that Florida, by secession, exceeded in ingratitude all the other rebellious States, because none other had received so much from the government and returned so little. She had cost the United States many millions of dollars and the lives of many gallant men, and an incredible amount of trouble of every kind; and yet she did not hesitate to turn round coolly, seize all the government property she could get possession of, repudiate her connection with the Union which had protected her, and declare that any one of her citizens who should hold a federal office should be regarded as guilty of a crime punishable with death. Fortunately her power was not equal to her traitorous desires. She seized the Pensacola Navy Yard, Forts Barrancas, McRae, Clinch and Marion, but the gallant patriotism of Slemmer saved us Fort Pickens, and our forces at Key West prevented the Floridians from carrying out the programme recommended by the Charleston Mercury, which was that the forts at Key West should be taken and the treasure ships from California should be captured.

The State Convention of Florida assembled at Tallahassee on the third of January. On the 5th resolutions were offered declaring the right of the State to secede and the duty of the State to prepare for secession. On the 11th the ordinance of secession passed by a vote of 62 to 7. So the State was hurried out of the Union.

No doubt many of the citizens are as hot-headed secessionists as there are in the South. The State is largely settled by emigrants from Georgia and the Carolinas, and the political sentiments of the people of those States are to a considerable extent shared by the Floridians. Still the interests of Apalachicola and of Eastern Florida must incline them to look without much regret upon the prospect of returning to the Union. We are not surprised at hearing of the adoption of loyal resolutions at Jacksonville. Very probably Middle Florida and West Florida will be slower than East Florida to welcome our troops.

But our troops must soon be, if they are not already in possession of every important place in the State. The Confederate government is evidently not inclined or not able to send any forces to the relief of the State. But on the contrary it is constantly withdrawing troops from Florida to other States. It virtually says to Florida that she is not worth defending at this time. This cannot but increase this disaffection which has already begun in the State.—It was so in Tennessee. When Sydney Johnson fell back without making an effort to save the State, the Tennesseeans felt that they were abandoned and became disgusted. We shall not be surprised to see soon a military Governor in Florida, doing the same work for the State that Andrew Johnson is accomplishing for Tennessee.—*Prov. Jour.*

AN IMPUDENT CLERGYMAN PUNISHED.—A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says:

Rev. C. D. Elliott is principal of a female academy in this city. He has in your state a brother, who addressed a letter to our reverend secessionist and sent it by an officer of the United States Army. But the Southern minded Elliott had vowed in his wrath, if any of his Yankee relations called on him he would shut the door in their faces.

When the officer called politely with the letter from his brother, as per request, the pious traitor said to him, "I can never recognize as a gentleman any one in that uniform," and thereupon walked out of the room. Stung with the unprovoked insult, the officer returned to his hotel. The next day he called again, taking with him a brother officer, of superior rank, and having inquired for the fierce parson, desired to know if he still entertained the opinion he expressed on the day previous. His reverence reiterated the insult. The officer then arose from his seat and with a neat little cane—not heavy enough to seriously hurt a child—flagellated him thoroughly.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The last rail, completing the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was laid ten miles west of Harper's Ferry on Saturday night last, since which four hundred loaded cars have passed through the late disturbed district, east and west. Two hundred cars of western produce, loaded at the Ohio river last week, reached Baltimore Tuesday, the first since April last. The first through passenger train left Baltimore 3d inst. direct for Wheeling. With the increased precautions of the government there is no fear entertained here that this valuable route will be again interrupted. The government supplies for the entire Potomac and sea coast armies are greatly facilitated by the restoration of this road.

BOUND FOR RICHMOND.—Very little news respecting the military operations on the lower Potomac is sent by telegraph. But that little seems to indicate a movement on Richmond rather than on Norfolk. It is doubtless thought that if the rebels evacuate Richmond the forces at Norfolk must leave or be captured. The authorities at Richmond are sending the tobacco to the interior, showing their fear that the place will be taken. But why do they not burn the tobacco? It costs less to burn it than to remove it.—*Prov. Jour.*

THE LOSS AT WINCHESTER.—The report of Acting Brigadier General Kimball to General Shields gives the total loss as follows:

Killed,	132
Wounded,	540
Missing,	46
Total,	718

BOTH houses of the rebel Congress have passed resolutions recommending that no cotton be planted this season. If "cotton is king" won't this interrupt the line of succession?

DUNGEON ROCK, IN LYNN—SPIRITUALISM TRIUMPHANT.—A few days ago it was rumored that there were developments in the famous excavation made by Mr. Hiram Marble, in Lynn, which indicated that the work on which he has been engaged for nearly ten years, was soon to be terminated. The workmen, in the progress of blasting, came to a stratum of granite, mixed with earth, and the change from the solid porphyry was cheering and hopeful. The unremitting labors have been at length rewarded by an astonishing success.

It will be remembered that Mr. Marble, in 1853, commenced the labor of forcing a passage into a cave which, according to tradition, was beneath Dungeon Rock, the same authority stating that the cave was closed by an earthquake, in 1658. Mr. Marble, an earnest believer in spiritualism, was directed by several mediums to proceed to the work before he knew of such a place. Following implicitly their directions, he went to Lynn, purchased the land on which the rock is situated, and began the slow work of blasting. He entered at the eastern side of the rock, near the top, proceeding in a horizontal direction about fifteen feet—then descending, about twenty feet, then forward, about thirty feet. Thus much was accomplished in the first three or four years. Then, the excavation turned off to the right, curving round, like the letter S, and proceeded until the distance from the point of commencement is about one hundred feet. All this round-about progress, has been accomplished by a reliance upon the direction of the "spirits," they indicating the places where to drill the holes for blasting.

On Monday morning a deep hole, which had been drilled on the previous Saturday, was filled with powder, and, the slow fuse being lighted, the men withdrew. In about ten minutes the explosion was heard, and they returned to see the result. What was their astonishment to find that they had evidently reached a consummation of their long and weary enterprise. The last blast had forced a mass of rock upward, and the cave was found. They had gone so low that the blast was underneath the cave.

In breathless suspense, all the workmen, who were summoned by the news of the discovery, stood anxiously waiting for Mr. Marble, who was in his dwelling house near by. He came and was assisted up into the aperture above him. It must have been a thrilling moment for him. The success of ten years of patient and persevering labor was at last suddenly attained.

We have space for only a brief mention of this wonderful discovery. The natural entrance of the cave was towards the north, and nearly opposite the hole made by blasting. The earthquake had settled the mouth of the cave, leaving the interior uninjured. No human remains were found; and it is supposed that the pirate, frightened by the earthquake, either escaped alive, or was crushed in going out. There was abundant evidence, however, of his recent occupation of the place when the catastrophe occurred. An antiquated sea-chest, containing a large amount of silver money, of French and Spanish coinage, stood in a corner of the cave; and near it hung a sailor's pea-jacket, (which crumbled in pieces on being exposed to the air,) and a tarpaulin hat. Here was a bundle of dried fish, and there a pile of native walnuts. A hammock was slung in another corner of the cave, and near it on a shelving rock, were swords, cutlasses, and other weapons, revealing the truth of the tradition concerning the character and habits of the occupant of the cave.

The amount of treasure is much less than was probably anticipated by Mr. Marble. But there is enough to repay his outlay of expense, while the wonder of the newly-discovered cave—the "pirate's dungeon," which the spirits promised he should find—will be such a place of resort, that a very small admission fee from the thousands of visitors will make him in a short time a rich man.

The excitement in Lynn is very great. Hundreds rushed to view the premises; and especially the believers in spiritualism, who regard this event as proof sufficient of the truth of their theory. The sneerers are silenced, and the whole population are eager to see for themselves the wonderful verification of the predictions of the spiritual mediums.

Boston Post.

THE Tribune's Chicago special, dated Cairo, 1st, says Memphis papers of the 27th, and a Charleston Mercury, of the 22d ult., had been received.

President Davis, in secret session, had advised the Confederate Congress that the prisoners released by the Yankee Government upon parole should be absolved from their oath, and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence. He urged it as retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by Lincoln in the exchange of prisoners.

Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscription. Editors and compositors are not to be enrolled, except for local duty.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 29th, referring to the gallantry of Capt. Rucker, in defence of the battery at Island No. 10, says:

"One single battery has thus far sustained the brunt of the bombardment, repulsing the Federal gunboats, and sending one of them back to Cairo, crippled, for repairs."

The Appeal says:

"The recent reverses of the Confederate army are nerving them with new faith, confidence and hope, and it entertains no doubt of the ultimate success of the cause.

Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson are concentrating a large force at Pocahontas, Ark., preparatory to an attack upon the Federals at New Madrid, that Gen. Pope will be compelled to evacuate.

"No damage had been done at Island No. 10 up to Wednesday, but the Confederates have sunk two Federal gunboats. The works at Fort Pillow have been completed. Gen. Pope is building flatboats at New Madrid, to transport his troops across the river to the Tennessee shore."

"In Mississippi the planters are piling their cotton, ready for firing."

Gen. Pillow had gone to Richmond.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated 26th, says the Confederate steamer Vanderbilt foundered at sea, with all on board.

The Appeal is issued on a half sheet.

In view of the scarcity of lead, it suggests that the lining of tea chests be run into bullets. The ladies of Charleston are contributing their jewels, silver spoons, watches and money to build a gunboat.

The Mercury and Appeal contain extensive extracts from Northern journals, but no important military news.

FORT PULASKI is very probably in our hands. Gen. Sherman has been for weeks maturing his preparations to bombard it. The rebels have been unable to prevent our vessels from gaining access to the rear of the fort, and our soldiers from erecting batteries on the surrounding islands. The garrison being entirely isolated must surrender. It is reported that two German companies have revolted and been put in irons. A deserter some time ago reported that these Germans were ready to revolt.

If Pulaski is taken, our forces can then advance at once on Savannah. Our large vessels cannot now reach Fort Jackson. But when the main ship channel, commanded by Fort Pulaski, is opened, they will move up and reduce Fort Jackson. All the coast of Georgia has been abandoned for the sake of defending Savannah. But we do not believe that Savannah will long stand after Pulaski falls. Gen. Hunter now takes command of the department. It seems rather hard that Gen. Sherman should leave his work on the very verge of its completion. We trust that he may at least see Pulaski surrender before he leaves.—*Prov. Jour.*

FROM Tennessee we have news that on Monday last, Col. Buford, with the Twenty-seventh and Forty-second Illinois, part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, and a detachment of cavalry and artillery, made a descent upon Union City, fell upon the rebel encampment, numbering 700 infantry and as many cavalry, and dispersed the entire force. The rebels fled in every direction; a number of them were killed and taken prisoners, and a large amount of stores and 150 wagons fell into our hands. Union City bears a most important relation to Island No. 10.

FREDERICKSBURGH is now occupied by thirty regiments of rebel troops, the main part of whom have arrived there quite recently. This knowledge is obtained from escaped slaves, who also report that the rebels have steamers there ready to transport troops down the Rappahannock to some other point. It is also reported that other rebel troops have gone down the York River to reinforce the position at its mouth, where the rebel batteries are weak.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Gen. Lee's former mansion, is now an army hospital.

"WHAT HAS BEEN DONE."—Under this caption the Albany Journal sums up what has been done by our army and navy since the first of January. The exhibit of achievements, when they come to be grouped together, is really astonishing. For our part, we frankly confess that we have been so much occupied with the details of each single victory that the idea has not occurred to us of bringing them all together upon the same canvass. We thank the Journal for its excellent *resume*, and pay it the highest compliment in our power by appropriating a portion of it for our own columns.

On the 1st of January Kentucky was crushed by the iron heel of rebeldom; Gen. Price was snugly encamped at Springfield; Southern and Western Missouri were overrun by guerilla bands, and Tennessee was in the undisputed possession of the enemy. They held Bowling Green; they held Columbus; they held Manassas; they held all the strong points on the Tennessee, the Mississippi and Cumberland rivers. They boasted of the "impregnability" of their positions. They defied us to come and attempt to dislodge them. They invited our gunboats to try the strength of their batteries. They treated with derision our promise to sweep down the Mississippi. How miserably their boastings have been refuted!

Since the new year was ushered in what changes have been wrought; what stirring scenes have been enacted upon the great stage of conflict! Price has been chased out of Missouri and overwhelmingly routed in Arkansas. Kentucky has been emancipated from rebel rule. Tennessee has been penetrated by our victorious troops and its capital has become the headquarters of one of our armies. The rebel line of defences has been broken from the Atlantic border to the western limits of Missouri. Bowling Green and Columbus and Manassas have fallen into our hands. Forts Henry and Donelson have been taken—the latter with fifteen thousand prisoners. The battle of Pea Ridge has been fought, New Madrid has been wrenched from the rebels, and we trust that ere long Island No. 10 will be added to the list of Federal conquests. The backbone of the rebellion in the Southwest has been broken.

Nor have the Federal forces been idle elsewhere. Roanoke Island, with the army that garrisoned it, has been taken. Elizabeth City, Winton, Newbern, and other commanding positions on the North Carolina coast have fallen into our hands. The entire Georgia, with most of the Florida coast has reverted back to the Federal authority. The blockade of the Potomac has been broken, the Confederate army in Virginia has been driven back. Norfolk and Richmond are menaced, Charleston and Savannah are ours when we choose to take them; New Orleans and Mobile will be in our possession in less than sixty days!

And yet Congressional and Editorial field-marshals rail against the management of the war, and denounce commanding Generals as traitors or imbeciles!

STATISTICS OF FREE NEGRO POPULATION.—From the subjoined table, which we compile from the Census of 1860, it will be seen that the free negro population of the slaveholding States is considerably in excess over that of the Non-slaveholding States. That is, the Slaveholding States, notwithstanding the existence of slavery in them, have in reality given a wider extension to the principle of emancipation than was ever done by the Non-slaveholding States. This is a fact which should not be forgotten by those who would admire philanthropy in deed rather than in word.

NUMBER OF FREE NEGROES.

In the Free States.		*In the Slave States.*	
California,	3,816	Alabama,	2,630
Connecticut,	8,542	Arkansas,	137
Illinois,	7,069	Delaware,	19,723
Indiana,	10,869	Florida,	908
Iowa,	1,023	Georgia,	3,459
Kansas,	623	Kentucky,	10,146
Maine,	1,195	Louisiana,	18,638
Massachusetts,	9,454	Maryland,	83,718
Michigan,	6,823	Mississippi,	731
Minnesota,	229	Missouri,	2,983
New Hampshire,	450	North Carolina,	30,097
New Jersey,	24,947	South Carolina,	9,648
New York,	49,005	Tennessee,	7,235
Ohio,	36,225	Texas,	339
Oregon,	121	Virginia,	57,579
Pennsylvania,	56,373	District of Columbia,	11,107
Rhode Island,	3,918		
Vermont,	582		
Wisconsin,	1,481		259,078
	222,745		

THE New Orleans Crescent says the Merrimac's engines are five hundred and ten horse power, and, in spite of her great weight, it is thought she will make from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. She does not draw by a foot and a half as much water as was expected.—When afloat she presents to the enemy only a roof above the water. All of her machinery is below the water line. Her sides and roof are composed of oak twenty-eight inches thick, covered with six inches of plate and railroad iron. She has an apparatus for throwing hot water on boarders. Her armament consists of ten guns only, all rifled. The guns in her sides, four in number are eighty-pounders. Those at the bow and stern throw a one hundred pound solid shot, or a one hundred and twenty-pound shell, and these guns have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns.—She has furnaces for heating shot. Her crew consists of ten lieutenants and three hundred and fifty picked men, and among them the best gunners in the old navy. She has under water a wedge-shaped prow of oak and iron thirty-three feet long. The objection to her, the Crescent says, is the fact that she is entirely dependent on her machinery; if that gets out of order she becomes a mere log in the water.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE. For a long time it was believed that an Italian barber of this city was the Orsini who undertook to slay President Lincoln on his journey to the capital in February, 1861, and it is possible he was one of the plotters; but it has come out on a recent trial of a man named Byrne in Richmond, that he was the captain of the band that was to take the life of Mr. Lincoln. This Byrne used to be a notorious gambler of Baltimore, and emigrated to Richmond shortly after the 19th of April, of bloody memory. He was recently arrested in Jeff. Davis' capital on a charge of keeping a gambling house and of disloyalty to the chief traitor's pretended government. Wigfall testified to Byrne's loyalty to the rebel cause, and gave in evidence that Byrne was the captain of the gang who were to kill Mr. Lincoln, and upon this evidence, it appears, he was let go. Of course, to be guilty of such an intended crime is a mantle large enough to cover up all other sins against society and the Divine law. So Wigfall has relieved the Baltimore Orsini at last.

Baltimore Corr. N. Y. Post.

THE General Assembly, at the extra session in August, proposed the following amendment to the State Constitution:

ARTICLE IV. Aliens who enlist or volunteer in any of the regiments of this State, and are honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, are may hereafter become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all elections held in this State, upon the same terms as native born citizens of the United States.

Unfortunately, the Secretary of State neglected to comply with the provision of the constitution which requires that printed copies of an amendment duly proposed by the Assembly shall be sent to all the town and city clerks with the yeas and nays as given thereon in the Assembly. Consequently the requisite formalities in the several towns and cities were not observed, and the action of the Assembly is thus rendered nugatory.

UPWARD of one third of the officers in the regular army are graduates of West Point, the total number being 642. Seven of the eleven general officers are West Pointers. In the higher branches of the army, that is, the Adjutant General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers, and the Ordnance Department, there are 204 officers, of whom 178 are graduates. In the artillery regiments, more than half the officers are West Pointers; while in the old infantry regiments, 135 out of 326, and, in the new infantry regiments, only 61 out of 503 officers, are West Pointers. In the cavalry regiments, the proportion of graduates is 77 to 204. None of the 144 Surgeons are graduates; all the Inspectors General are, and all but two of the Commissaries of Subsistence.

QUEEN Victoria laid the corner-stone of her husband's mausoleum at Frogmore. She is represented as in fine health.

MORE NEWS FROM BURNSIDE—*Fort Macon to be Stormed.*—The New York Times has a letter from the Burnside expedition, which says:

"On Sunday, the 23d, our forces having marched down from Newbern, entered Morehead City near Beaufort, and found it evacuated. A flag of truce was then sent over to Fort Macon and its surrender was demanded, which was refused, and vigorous measures were at once commenced to reduce the place by siege.

Burnside left Newbern on the 24th to superintend operations, and the bombardment was expected to commence soon.

The escape of the Nashville is fully confirmed.

The Fulton, Ericsson, and Star of the South had landed four regiments as reinforcements for Burnside, viz: the 17th Massachusetts, 2d Maryland, 103d New York and 3d New York artillery.

There is no special news from Newbern.

The 8th Connecticut and 4th Rhode Island were encamped within four miles of Beaufort.

FORT MONROE, April 3.—Nothing of special interest that can be published has transpired to-day.

The weather is bright and very warm.

No further intelligence of the Merrimac has been received. There is great activity in military matters and important news may be daily anticipated.

MAJ. DONALDSON, who has arrived from New Mexico, says Fort Union, the most important fort in the far West, containing a million dollars worth of government stores, is now safe beyond peradventure. It is garrisoned by 1500 soldiers, has water within its walls, and is provisioned for an almost unlimited siege.

GEN. HALLECK will soon assume command of the forces on the Tennessee river.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Wednesday Last.

At market 800 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 2300 Sheep and Lambs, and 2000 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra $7,00; first quality $6 25; second quality $6 00; third quality $4 50 a 5,50.

Working Oxen—$115, $120, $1,35 a $1,38.

Milch Cows—$46 a 48; common — a —.

Veal Calves—$4a6.

Stores—Yearlings—None; two years old 18a19; three years old $20 a 22.

Hides, 5½a 6¼ c; *Calf Skins*, 8 a 9 c; *Tallow*—Sales at 6 a 6 1-2c.

Pelts—$1 50 a $2 00 each.

Sheep & Lambs—$3,00a3,50; extra $3 75 a 4,00.

Swine—Stores, wholesale 3 1-2a4 1-2c; retail 4 a 6c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL. 1862.		SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON sets.	HIGH water
5	SATURDAY,	5 36	6 30	morn.	11 56
6	SUNDAY,	5 34	6 31	0 44	12 44
7	MONDAY,	5 33	6 32	1 24	1 41
8	TUESDAY,	5 31	6 33	1 59	2 40
9	WEDNESDAY,	5 29	6 34	2 30	3 38
10	THURSDAY,	5 28	6 36	2 59	4 34
11	FRIDAY,	5 26	6 37	3 26	5 26

Moon's 1st qr., 7th day, 7th hour, 28 m. morn.

Special Notices.

Paper Hangings,
BORDERS, CHIMNEY PRINTS,
Curtain Fixtures, Cord, Tassels, &c.
Now selling at very low prices, at
March 8 COTTRELL & BRYER'S.

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST.
HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M., excepting Sundays and the first week in each month, commencing on first Monday.
Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST,
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, premature decay, &c., ; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery.—By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. March 15—1y.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, and the SPECIAL DISEASES of WOMEN, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

MARRIED.

In this city, 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Thayer, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, of Shanghae, China, to NINA, daughter of J. Cullen Van Rensselaer.

In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Titus, Mr. JOHN H. HOLT to Miss SARAH C., daughter of Thomas C. Weaver, all of this city.

In Tiverton, 26th instant, C. ANDREW HAMBLY, of Tiverton, to MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Gardner L. Coit, Esq., of Fall River.

In Providence, 27th ult., ANDREW LINDGREN, of Brooklyn, New York, to ANGELINE H. JOHNSON, of Prov; 31st, ELISHA J. ARNOLD to ELLEN E. SPERRY, all of P; 31st, AUSTIN A. KING, of Springfield, Mass., to LOTTIE L., daughter of the late S. M. Taber, of Prov.

In Bristol, 19th instant, LEONARD W. KENDALL, of Lebanon, N. H., to ANNA MARIA, daughter of Capt. William H. West.

In Warren, 20th ult., JONATHAN SIMMONS to MARTHA M. HARDY, both of W.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 22d, JOHANNA FAGAN, aged 27 years.

In this city, Feb. 22d, ANN RILEY, aged 60 years.

In this city, 7th ult., MARY FOWLER, aged 35 years.

In this city, 26th ult., MARGARET MULCAHEY, aged 60 years.

In this city, 31st ult., Mrs. HANNAH BURKE, aged 80 years.

In this city, 31st ult., SUSAN PIERCE, in the 70th year of her age.

In this city, 1st inst., Mr. FRANCIS MEHAN, aged 86 years.

In this city, 1st instant, of consumption, THOMAS J. BLAND, in the 21st year of his age.

In Providence, 28th ult., AMEY EARLE, widow of the late Gov. Earle, aged 84 years; 29th, JOHN F. TRESCOTT, jr., of Battery B, Light Artillery and son of John F. Trescott; aged 18 years; 3d instant, DANIEL ARMINGTON, aged 70 years; 3d, ALTHA E., daughter of Sylvester B. Atwood, aged 6 years; 2d, WILLIAM PERSONS, aged 70 yrs.

In Washington, at the Patent Office Hospital, 22d ultimo, of erysipelas, E. M. BROWN, of Battery G, R. I. Artillery.

In Bristol, 26th ult., URIAH HOLMES, aged 48 years.

At Cambridge, Mass., 26th ult., ADAM S. COTTRELL, formerly of Westerly, R. I., a near relative of Silas H. Cottrell, Esq., of this city, aged 47 years.

Marine Memoranda.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, March 29—Schrs James A Stetson, Chatham for N York; Favorite, Nickerson, do for Hartford; James Parker, Sen, Wheeler, Prov for N York; Roanoke, Paull, Taunton for do; Roxana Burley, Austin, Prov for do.

MONDAY, March 31—Schrs Winged Racer, Paine, Tangier for Boston; Fountain, Davis, F River for N York.

TUESDAY, April 1—Schrs Lucy Robinson, Davis, Somerset for N York; Montrose, Hart. Fall River for do; Mary C Terbel, Handy, Bristol for do.

WEDNESDAY, March 2—Brig Sabo, Baker, Boston for Baltimore.

Schrs Oliver Spellman, Spellman, Prov for N York; Cornelia, Mackey, F River for do; U S schr Sunbeam, McKinney, from a cruise; Adel', Howes, Dennis for N London; Independence, Winchester, N Bedford for N York; Nancy R Ragan, Coombs, Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N H; F Nelson, Harris, Rockport for Phil; Frances Ann, Arnold, fm Block Island; Belle, Eldredge, fm Dennis.

Memoranda.

Arr at Boston, 31st, bark Martha Anna, Chase, from Cardenas, via Phil.

At Key West, 25th, brig Beronda, of this port, in charge of the Marshal.

The Chicago Tribune says the next great battle will be at Corinth, Miss., which shall decide, if not the issue of the war, the fate of the Mississippi Valley. Corinth is in the extreme northwest corner of Mississippi, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio, with the Memphis and Charleston railroads. It is about twenty miles distant from Pittsburg landing, on the Tennessee river, where Gen. Grant's army is concentrated. Beauregard commands the rebel army, said to be sixty or seventy thousand strong. Already the pickets of the two armies are within haling distance of each other. Gen. Grant has a large force—the heroes of Doneison, and the esprit du corps is said to be admirable.

BREAD, Biscuit, Cakes and Puddings, going through the process of baking, change all the substance of Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus into carbonic acid Gas, which then passes away, so that there is not a particle of it remaining in the food in which it is used, thereby making it perfectly wholesome and healthy, and peculiarly adapted to weak stomachs and dyspeptic persons. Grocers and Druggist sell it.
Manufactured by Allen & Taylor, corner Canal & Centre Sts., New York, and at wholesale by the trade everywhere and at retail by all first class Grocers.

THE rebels have been hovering about our position at Strasburgh, but without daring to make an attack. They threw several shells into the camp of a Massachusetts regiment on Sunday, but disappeared when a force was sent against them. About two thousand of them made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets, on Monday, but could not be drawn into an engagement.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A letter from Old Point to the World says Commodore Tatnall has been assigned the command of the Merrimac.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT S. C. City of Newport.

WHEREAS, Wednesday, the 16th day of April inst., being the third Wednesday in April, 1862, is designated by the city charter of Newport, as the day for holding the Ward meetings for the election of city officers under said charter; the electors of this city, qualified to vote for general officers, are hereby warned to assemble in Ward meetings on the day aforesaid, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the following places:

First Ward—At William Swan's store Bridge street.

Second Ward—At the State House.

Third Ward—At the Council Chamber in the City Hall.

Fourth Ward—At Engine House No. 6 Spring street.

Fifth Ward—At Engine House No. 7, Howard street.

For the purpose of giving their ballots in each Ward, for one elector of said city for Mayor.

One elector of their respective wards to be a member of the Board of Aldermen, and two electors of their respective wards, to be members of the Common Council of said city for one year, from the first Monday in June next, to be voted for in conformity to, and in the manner prescribed by law.

Said meetings, as the law directs, shall be kept open until eight o'clock in the evening and no longer.

Witness my hand this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1862.

B. B. HOWLAND
April 5 City Clerk.

Notice—Canvass.

THE Board of Aldermen of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their chamber in the City Hall, on Monday, the 14th day of April, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting and completing the several Ward lists of voters in Newport, for the Ward meetings to be holden on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1862, for the election of city officers.

Witness my hand,
B. B. HOWLAND, City Clerk.
Newport, April 5, 1862.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.
Spring Arrangement, 1862.
THE steamer PERRY Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will resume her place on this route, on Friday, April 4th, and will leave Newport at 8 a. m., for Providence, daily, Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Provdence for Newport at 2 p. m.
Fare, 75 cents each way.
Children over 4 years and under 12 years of age, half price.
C. L. STANHOPE,
April 5 Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, Administrator on the estate of

NANCY WHITMAN,

late of Middletown, widow, dec'd, and given bonds as the law directs requests all persons having demands against said estate to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOHN H. WHITMAN,
April 5 Administrator.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 2, 1862.

JOHN T. BUSH, administrator on the estate of

JAMES E. ASH,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account with the estate of said deceased for allowance: the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 21st day of April inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

April 5 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 2, 1862.

GEORGE F. FOWLER, William Swan and Benjamin Marsh, 2d, the Commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

ALLEN McDONALD

late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report, and it is referred to Monday, th 21st day of April inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, if they see fit, and show cause, if any, why said report should not be received and the commission closed.

April 5 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 2, 1862.

UPON THE PETITION of Adeline Southwick and others, heirs at law, in writing to this court, praying that Josiah Southwick and Abraham Peckham may be appointed administrators on the estate of

LYDIA SOUTHWICK,

late of Newport, widow of Stephen Southwick, dec'd, intestate, the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 21st day of April, instant, at 10 o'cl'k a. m., at the Council chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration. It is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

April 5 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

LOST!

TWO NEGOTIABLE, Promissory Notes, dated March 25, 1861, on demand, payable to the subscriber, one for $350 and the other for $134; all persons are cautioned against receiving said notes.

Any person finding said notes and returning the same to the subscriber, will be handsomely rewarded,

BASHEBE COGGESHALL.
Portsmouth, April 5.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in Middletown, on TUESDAY, April 15th, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the farm lately owned by Johnson Whitman, dec,

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNINURE.—
JOHN H. WHITMAN,
April 5 Administrator

R. I. State Normal School.
THE NEXT TERM of this Institution for the Education of Teachers will commence on
TUESDAY, May 6th, 1862.
For further information, apply to
JOSHUA KENDALL, Principal.
Bristol, April 5, 1862—3w.

HONEY SUCKLES—2 doz. striped monthly, just received and for sale cheap at
R. WILSON'S,
April 5 79 Thames street.

Notice.
PAPER HANGINGS, very cheap,
April 5 WARD, Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buy Your
Sheet Music,
Music Books.
VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS
AT
SPENCER'S
96 Thames street.
SONGS, BALLADS,
Vocal Duets,
QUARTETTES,
Marches, Quicksteps, Waltzes, Polkas, Gallops, Mazurkas, Polka Redowas, Schottische, Variations,
Melodies from the Operas, Nocturne's Operatic Airs, German Songs, Sacred Songs.
One page pieces and a fine selection of miscellaneous music.
EUROPEAN
publications procured with despatch.
Bear in Mind
that SPENCER'S is the best place to leave your order for music of any description.
STATIONERY
of the best quality.
POCKET KNIVES, new lot. Jack Straws, Dominoes. Port Monnaies, from 10 cents to $3; 25 cent Portfolios; Colognes, Extracts, Toilet Mats, 12 cents; all sizes of Slates; Transparent Slates; Paints; Drawing paper; Tissue paper; Fancy papers; French Note papers; Quill pens; Ivory tipped pencils, 3 cts; Note paper 5 cts per quire; a first rate article of com. Note paper selling at 8 cts. per quire, at
SPENCER'S,
April 5 96 Thames street.

NEW BOOKS.
Margaret Howth, a story of to-day,
Leisure hours in town by the author of Recreations of a country Parson,
Household edition of the works of Charles Dickens, illustrated by Darley & Gilbert, bound in green vellum, 75 cents per volume,
Practical Christianity, by Abbott,
5 quires commercial note for 25 cents,
Oval Frames, a large assortment,
Lithographs and Engravings at reduced prices.
Rubber pipes, very cheap,
Brier wood pipes, WARD, Agent.

SEEDS—Extra early Peas, Beans, Beet, Onion, Cauliflower, &c., &c.; Flower Seed, do extra Stocks, Phlox, Asters, &c., &c., just received and for sale at R. WILSON'S,
April 5 79 Thames street.

VIOLETS—Double English in bud and bloom, do Daisies, Pansies, Bedding out Plants of all kinds, can be had at R. WILSON'S,
April 5 79 Thames street.

RUNNING ROSES, consisting of the following, Queen of Prairie, Baltimore Belle, Russells Cottage, Adelaide Moss, just received and for sale at R. WILSON'S,
April 5 79 Thames st.

LATEST
SPRING STYLES
OF
HATS & CAPS,
now ready at
Thos. J. Weaver's
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM
149 THAMES STREET.
COMPRISING
GENT'S DRESS HATS,
FRENCH FELT HATS,
CAPS,
in great variety, together with many
Novelties,
Among which will be found the
BURNSIDE HAT,
The STANTON HAT,
and other leading styles, all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition.
Dress Hats made to order at short notice.
The inspection of the public is respectfully solicited.
THOMAS J. WEAVER,
March 29 149 Thames street.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of

OMAN & LAWTON,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment to either of the firm, both of whom are authorized to use the name in liquidation.

JOHN W. OMAN,
THOMAS H. LAWTON.
Newport, March, 22, 1862.

The subscriber would give notice that he intends carrying on the business at the old stand, where he will be happy to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and will endeavor to keep a constant supply of all articles usually looked for in a first class market.

March 29 THOMAS H. LAWTON.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Court of Probate, of the city of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of

THOMAS SWEET,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from March 17, 1862, is allowed the creditors to present their claims, and we will meet at the store of Thomas T. Carr, Bridge Street, on the 2d Mondays in May, July, and September, at 2 o'clock p. m, to examine said claims and how they are made out.

DAVID C. CHAMPLIN, }
JAMES L. WEAVER, } Commissioners.
GILBERT STANTON, }
March 29—3w.

★ NERVOUS DEBILITY
Or Spermatorrhœa,
IS POSITIVELY INCURABLE by any means but those I advocate. Before commencing ANY treatment, learn how the writer actually CURED himself and subsequently hundreds of others. Inclose a post-paid, superscribed envelope to box 176, Charlestown, Mass.
March 29

The Ericsson Flying Top.
A NEW ARTICLE constructed on scientific principles. It may be used in a room or in the open air. While spinning, it can be made to rise to a height of 50 or more feet from the ground.
For sale by
March 29 B. M. HAMMETT.

IMMENSE ADDITION.—Determined to give Newport customers as good a stock as possible from which to select, the subscriber has added to his stock already in store, that of an entire establishment of sheet music, and almost all of it of an excellent quality. It will be ready for sale on Saturday, the 29th inst.
March 29 T. W. WOOD, 83 Thames st.

WATER-PROOF CLOTHS for children's wear and for ladies cloaks—brown and black mixtures of prime quality, just received and will be sold cheap.
Sept 7 LAWTON BROTHERS.

MELODEONS and PIANOS—1 seven octave Piano to rent.
One 5 octave new Melodeon to sell or rent.
March 29 C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

PAPER HANGINGS, Curtains, and Curtain Fixtures at reduced prices.
March 29 WARD, Agent.

THE BURNSIDE HAT just received at 152 Thames street, by
March 22 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

FANCY CASSIMERES for business suits, this day received by
March 1 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152 CLOTHING. 152
A LARGE STOCK of Clothing suitable for the Spring trade, has been this day received and will be sold at low prices for cash. In this new assortment can be found Business suits, (Coats, Pants and Vests,) made from the same cloth of various qualities. Fine Dress Frock Coats, of superior quality and make; fine black Doeskin Pants, with fine Silk and Satin Vests for dress wear. Also large lot of Coats, Pants and Vests of various colors, qualities and prices.
The boy's and youth's department has also been replenished with a great variety of garments.
Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, a complete assortment on hand and to arrive, all of which to be fully appreciated must be both seen and purchased. We therefore invite our customers and the purchasing public's early attention to this new invoice of goods.
Notwithstanding the advance in the price of goods we are happy to announce to our customers that we shall continue to sell Oiled Clothing, Overalls, Striped Shirts, Flannel Shirts, in fact, most if not all goods at our former low prices.
152 Thames street,
March 22 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

To Farmers and Gardeners.
THE UNDERSIGNED would give notice that he has fitted up Mills for grinding Bones, at his works at Mount Hope Village, Fall River, Mass., and that he is now ready to supply farmers and horticulturalists with
PURE BONE DUST.
warranted unadulterated, of coarse and fine grades.
The superior fertilizing qualities of Pure Bone Dust, are known to all agriculturalists and it is admitted by all chemical writers that Ground Bone Dust is the most lasting, the cheapest and the best fertilizer yet known.
It is put up in quantities to suit purchasers.
Price $3,00 per barrel of 230 lbs., or $20 per ton, delivered in any part of Fall River, or on board the cars or steamboat. Cash must accompany all orders.
All orders must be addressed to
JAMES WINWOOD,
March 22—3m Fall River, Mass.

TO PURCHASERS OF
WHITE LEAD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS take pleasure in announcing that the introduction of the FOREST RIVER WHITE LEAD in this vicinity, during the last season, has proved such a success as to fully warrant the continuance of an agency of the company in this State. In offering this celebrated Lead at the manufacturers' prices they feel confidence in their ability to prove its superiority over any other American Lead for whiteness, fineness, purity, durability, uniformity and covering capacity; and in consideration of these qualities believe it to be the cheapest White Lead in market, and warrant it accordingly.
Ordinary brands of Lead, and all Painters' and Manufacturers' supplies, at lowest rates.
C. E. BOON & CO.,
12 Exchange Place,
March 15—3m Providence.

If you want a
HARNESS
Made or repaired,
go to
J. H. CHAPPELL
Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts,
and he will fit you out
at War Prices.

CITY PLUMBING STORE.
JOHN C. WEAVER, JR.,
PLUMBER.
AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c. &c., constantly on hand.
N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.
Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.
JOHN G. WEAVER, JR.,
March 8—tf No. 4 Mill Street.

Hammer's Champagne Ale!
THE ATTENTION of the public is solicited to the superior quality of
Hammer's Champagne Ale.
This Ale is brewed FRESH at all seasons of the year, and its keeping quality, especially of that brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guarantied for any length of time.
Orders sent to our Brewery in Harlem, N. Y., or to any of our Country Agents will receive prompt attention. HAMMER & CO.
☞ An Agent for the sale of Hammer's Champagne Ale in *Newport* is wanted.
March 22—3m.

NEW
PAPER
HANGINGS
Are now opened at
Jas. Hammond's
March 22

Bank of Rhode Island.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Bank of Rhode Island, held March 20, 1862, W. A. CLARKE, Esq., was elected President, in the place of Peleg Clarke, Esq., deceased.

DUMONT CLARKE,
March 22 Cashier.

TREES.
ARBORVITÆS FOR HEDGES—A large lot of fine Trees, which I shall offer cheap this spring. Also, Apples, Horse Chestnuts, Norway Spruces, &c.
March 22 LEVI JOHNSON.

CHEAP CARPETS.
WM. C. COZZENS & CO., will offer their remnants of all kinds of Carpets, say from one to thirty yards, at great bargains for cash.
Also a few pieces of Floor Oil Cloth, slightly damaged, will be sold at a very low price.
March 1

NEW
STEAM GRIST MILL.
PERSONS wishing Corn ground can have done with despatch at the Mill on
SWINBURNE'S WHARF,
June 8 opposite foot of Mary street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Just received, another lot of Maps of different Southern States, among them Maps of Virginia, Maps of Kentucky, beautifully colored in counties and selling for only 50 cents.
March 8 T. W. WOOD.

BROWN SHEETINGS have risen very much, but we have several kinds which we will sell at old prices for Cash until further notice is given
Sept 7 LAWTON BROTHERS.

For Sale.
THE ESTATE on Broad Street, No. 54 and 56. Apply on the premises, to L. D. CARR, or to
Feb 15 B. M. CARR.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 8 98 Thames street.

SKIRTS and CORSETS—Ladies, Misses and Childrens Skirts,—Corsets, white and colored, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 8 98 Thames street.

PRINTS—Dark and Light Prints, new patterns, at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 8 98 Thames street.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO., are selling handsome dark calicos at the old price of 12 1-2 cents per yard.

TO LET.
THE HALL lately occupied by the Philharmonic Society.
May 4 R. J. TAYLOR.

SPRING GOODS adapted to mens' and boys' wear, this day received by
March 1 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Hay Cutter.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the right for the State of Rhode Island, of Ketchum's improved hay, straw and stalk Cutter, hereby inform those who have been waiting for them and all others in want, that they are now prepared to fill orders, addressed to George B. Weaver, Newport, or to William P. Bateman, at the factory at Tiverton Four Corners.
The advantages that this Cutter has over others are seen at once, and acknowledged by all who have seen it,—we only ask buyers to examine before purchasing; it will recommend itself.
Farmers wishing to cut their stalks will find this cutter to be well adapted to that work. Livery Stable Keepers, in fact, any one who feeds grain and hay to horses, neat stock, or even sheep, will save a large per cent, in feeding the grain ground, the fodder cut, and the two mixed together. Buy, then, a machine that will cut four times as much, in the same time, at any length, with less labor and as small cost as any other yet invented, and we warrant that it will not be thrown aside, as hundreds of cutters have been, because few have patience to work them.
For further information, or circulars, refer to either proprietor.
WILLIAM P. BATEMAN,
Nov 2—tf. GEORGE B. WEAVER.

HEATH & WESTCOTT,
No. 85 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
RESPCTFULLY invite the patrons of their establishment and the citizens of Newport generally to call and examine their
New and Splendid Goods,
which they are now ready to offer, suitable for
PRESENTS,
and particularly adapted to the tastes of their customers, consisting in part of the following articles:—
Very fine solid gold Pins and Ear Drops, entirely new styles in this market.
Latest styles solid gold Chain, gold Thimbles, Charms, Bracelets, Rings, Armlets, &c.
Also a splendid assortment of Silver and Plated Ware, of the most approved patterns and *warranted* as represented.
They invite particular attention to their stock of
FANCY GOODS,
which they have selected with great care, comprising many styles of Writing Desks, Reticules, Shopping Bags, Work Boxes, &c., all of which they will be happy to show to all who may favor them with a call.
HENRY A. HEATH,
Dec 21. WM. H. WESTCOTT.

MERCHANT'S AND FARMER'S
DINING ROOMS,
YOUNG'S BRICK BLOCK,
Corner Parade and Thames Street,
Newport, R. I.
By James W. Curtis.
MEALS AND LUNCH AT ALL HOURS. Board by the day and week.
Families supplied with choice varieties of Oysters.
The public has long felt the need of an establishment of this kind, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietor to have his place conducted in a manner that will meet the approbation of all; neatness and moderate charges constituting its main features.
A liberal patronage is solicited. May 11

CHARLES C. STEVENS,
AUCTION AND
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES,
19 Thames, Cor. Bridge Street.
NEWPORT, R. I.
Auction sales of Real Estate and property, at residences, stores, and elsewhere, attended to at the shortest notice.
Feb 22—tf.

NEW
Grocery and Variety Store.
THE SUBSCRIBER would take this method of informing the public that he has opened a store at 27 Marlboro street, near Broad street, where may be found a good assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and everything generally found at such a place, which will be sold as low as at any other store in the city.
Jan 11—3m WM. H. STANHOPE.

For Sale.
THE DWELLING HOUSE and lot of the subscriber situate at the corner of Chestnut and Second streets, (No. 11 Second street) with outbuildings all in excellent repair.—For particulars, apply to WILLIAM A. WHITE or SOLOMON T. HUBBARD.
THOMAS GLADDING.
ALSO, one mast smack boat 13 feet keel, 19 1-2 feet on top, 8 feet beam, in first rate condition.—Apply as above. Jan 4

NOTICE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, A. D., 1862, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M.

A CERTAIN LOT OF LAND, situated in the city of Newport, bounded Southerly on Appleby Avenue, Westerly on land of Richard H. Rice, and Northerly and Easterly on land of Mary Williams.

CHARLES C. STEVENS,
March 8—5w Auctioneer.

SOMETHING NEW.
NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.—This article has been recently patented and is now introduced to the public for the first time. This wrapper will, when fairly brought before the public, become just as necessary to their every day use as the Letter Envelope. Price 5 cents per pack, for sale at
Feb 8 TILLEY'S.

Bleached Cotton.
ONE CASE superior Bay Mills bleached Cottons,
One case Williamsville, both very superior goods and now selling as cheap by the piece as they can be bought by the case, at
Feb 1 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

FLOUR
JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices.
B. I. LAWTON.

KID MITTENS—Ladies and gentlemens Kid Mittens lined with silk and fur. A small lot this day opening at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
Nov 30 70 Thames st.

NECK TIES—An assortment of Oxford Lester, and Eureka neck ties. Beautiful new styles, just received at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
Nov 30 70 Thames st.

CORN and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the City Steam Grist Mill,
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

WHITE KID GLOVES—Gents White Kid Gloves, another lot just received by
March 8 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

BUTCHER'S FROCKING, three qualities, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 8 98 Thames street.

SPRING COATINGS.—New style Spring Coatings this day received by
March 8 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

SPRING COATINGS—New styles English, French and American Coatings, just received by
March 8 LANGLEY & NORMAN.

LEFT in City Music Store,—a veil which the owner can have by calling.
March 8 T. W. WOOD.

GRISTS ground to order on toll, at the City Steam Grist Mill,
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

GLASS, TIN and PAPER SHADES of various patterns, a full assortment, at
BLISS' House Furnishing Store.
Aug 10 117 Thames Street.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S English Sauces and Condiments, at
Aug 3 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

(Continued from first page.)

Courts of Probate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, if the said territory had remained within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth; and all wills devises, and bequests of property, real or personal, made before said first day of March, by any person domiciled in said territory, at the time of making the same, shall be governed by the same rules of law and have the same effect in this State, and be continued and executed by the proper Courts thereof in the same manner, as if the said territory were and continued to be within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sec. 8. All grants and conveyances of lands and property heretofore made by the General Assemblies of the late Colony of New Plymouth, the late Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, or the Province of Massachusetts Bay, or by the State or Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or by any Commissioner, Agent, or persons by them or any of them duly appointed and authorized, or by any authority derived from them or either of them, lying within the territory heretofore deemed of the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but which by the said decree of the Supreme Court is to be deemed of the jurisdiction of this State, shall be as good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever to grantees, their heirs and assigns, as if said lands and property so granted had really been situated in the Colony, Province, State, or Commonwealth, by whom or by whose authority the same were made, and shall hereafter be so adjudged and continued in all Courts of Judicature in this State.

Sec. 9. All grants, deeds, conveyances, and evidences whatsoever of title to, or interest in estates, real or personal, made prior to the first day of March next, of any lands or other property within the territory heretofore deemed of the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but by the said decree of the Supreme Court declared to be of that of this State, which shall, prior to said day, have been executed and registered according to the laws in force there at the time of making the same, shall be adjudged and deemed as good, valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the same had been made, executed and recorded within and according to the laws of this State; and copies of all such grants, deeds, and conveyances and evidences, attested by the proper officers where the same are registered, shall be received as lawful evidence by all courts of this State, to the same extent as copies of deeds properly executed and recorded in this State; and all deeds, grants or other instruments, conveying real or personal estate lying within the territory described in this section, executed according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and not recorded before the said first day of March, may be recorded in the proper office of this State, notwithstanding the same may not be executed in accordance with the laws of the same, and shall be of the same force and effect as if executed according to the laws of this State.

Sec. 10. The towns in this State, which shall be made and created out of the territory heretofore in the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which, by virtue of said decree of the Supreme Court, is after the first day of March next to be deemed to be a portion of this State, may, by a vote of the town, cause to be made a true and exact copy of the records, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Bristol, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recorded subsequent to such date, as shall be expressed in said vote, of all grants, deeds, conveyances and evidences of title whatsoever, to any estate, real or personal, within the limits of said town; which copy, when so made, shall be certified by the town clerk of said town for the time being, and lodged in his office, and copies from the same, attested by the town clerk of said town, shall be received as evidence by all courts in this State, with the same effect as of said grants, deeds, conveyances and evidences had been lodged for record, and recorded in said town clerk's office, and said town had been within the jurisdiction of this State at the time they were lodged for record, and recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Bristol.

Sec. 11. All contracts, in writing or parole, made before the first day of March next, within that part of the territory heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which by virtue of the said decree of the Supreme Court of the United States is hereafter to be deemed a part of the State of Rhode Island, and all deeds and other conveyances of lands or other property situate in said territory and made before said day, said have the same construction and effect as to said land and property within said territory in law and equity in the courts of this State as they would have had in the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and if legal and valid by the laws of Massachusetts, shall not subject the parties thereto to any disabilities in this State.

Sec. 12. All indictments, or other criminal proceedings, depending in the courts of this State, may be proceeded in, the same as if said decree of the Supreme Court had not been made, provided only that the crime shall have been committed within the limits of this State, as heretofore defined, prior to said decree taking effect, and also that the criminal party, or his recognizors, or either of them, shall be within the jurisdiction of this State.

It shall be lawful for the proper courts and ministers of justice in this State to take cognizance of crimes at common law committed before the first day of March next in the territory over which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has heretofore exercised jurisdiction, but which by virtue of said decree of the Supreme Court is on that day to be deemed a part of this State, for which crimes the persons committing the same have not been prosecuted before that day and said courts may take jurisdiction of all complaints and indictments made or found after that day against such persons, and the same shall be continued and prosecuted in said courts to final judgment and sentence, provided such court shall not impose any greater sentence or penalty for the punishment of crimes so committed than at the time when the crime was committed could have been imposed for punishment thereof by the proper courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sec. 13. All valid claims for uncollected taxes—all liens for taxes on estate, real or personal, situated in the territory which, on the first day of March next, by the said decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, ceases to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and becomes subject to that of Rhode Island, which liens shall before that day have attached to such estate by the laws of Massachusetts, shall continue for the same period of time as if no such change of jurisdiction had occurred, and such taxes may be prosecuted to collection and such lien be enforced in this State by the lawful authorities of the same but for the benefit of the corporation or persons originally entitled thereto by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except in the case of the town of Seekonk wherein they shall be subject to the award of the Commissioners as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 14. The Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island may appoint a Commissioner to act with any Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the act of the Legislature of said Commonwealth, entitled, "An act in relation to the town of Seekonk," approved January, 1862, to determine the appropriation and apportionment of the taxes assessed by the town of Seekonk, in Massachusetts, for the year 1861, whether collected or uncollected, and of the income of said town during the year preceding said first day of March, 1862, between the inhabitants of the town of Seekonk, in Massachusetts, as the same will exist after the first day of March, 1862, and the inhabitants of the territory on the west side of said boundary line, and to determine all questions, which have arisen or may arise, respecting money in the treasury of or belonging to the present or future town of Seekonk, and all questions regarding funds of the town, general or special, and all town questions whatsoever, occasioned by or depending upon the setting off of a part of said town to the State of Rhode Island, and to determine any other question which may arise between the inhabitants of the town of Seekonk in the execution of the act of said Commonwealth, entitled an act in relation to the Rhode Island Boundary, approved April 10th, 1861; and if said commissioners shall fail to agree, they may choose a third commissioner as an umpire, to determine all questions upon which they shall disagree, and the report of said commissioners or a major part of them, made at their election to the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, or to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, whether before or after the first day of March next, and accepted by it, shall be final, and of all the costs and expenses of said commissioners, one-half part and no more shall be defrayed out of the treasury of this State on the certificate of the Governor, upon which the State Auditor shall draw an order for the payment of the same.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

A true copy—witness:
JOHN R. BARTLETT, Sec'ry of State.

Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having this day formed a co-partnership, and having taken the stores Nos. 65 and 60 Thames street, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Sherman and J. H. Gladding, intend keeping a Market and Provision Store, where can be found all kinds of Meats, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fruits and Provisions of the best quality and at satisfactory prices.

All orders respectfully received and promptly delivered. WILLIAM H. SHERMAN
Jan 11 FRANCIS S. WEST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Villas and Cottages For Sale,

BY ALFRED SMITH, Mount Vernon Street

Mrs. Ritchee's Villa, with four acres of land in Bellevue Avenue.

A large and fine Villa with the furniture and over three acres of land on Catharine street, overlooking the Bay, and the Bathing Beach, one of the finest situations on this Island, now occupied by the Hon. Wm, Appleton.

Henry Ludlum's, Marine Avenue,

William Vernon's, Mall Road, about 11 acres of land.

Henry Rice, jr., Spring street and Bellevue Court.

J. Hart, Narragansett Avenue, with about 4 acres.

Shaw and Fry Estates, on South Touro street, opposite Touro Park.

Dr. King's, on the Hill, overlooking the Bay, with about three acres of land.

Jacob Lennan, Fort Road, corner Harrison Avenue.

Capt. Devens' cottage with the large lot corner Kay and Touro sts.

Edward Thurston's house on Ayrault street; price $3000.

G. Borden Hazard's, next Mr. DeRahm's, with about 3 acres.

C. H. Russell's, new Swiss Cottage, on Spring street.

E. L. Brinley, Henderson House, Mill street.

J. McKay's, Kay street, head of Bull street.

J. B. Clarke, Bellevue Avenue, opposite W. Wetmore's.

A. M. McGregor's stone house, "Halidon Hill," with 8 or 16 acres of land.

G. A. Armstrong, Coleman House, Clay street.

J. G. Stevens, Mall Road, with about 4 acres of land.

William Spooner, John street, now occupied by Mr. de Saulle.

E. G. Nicolai, Bull street.

J. S. Clarke's, Dixon's Lane, three story house, with about 2 acres of land, running through to Atlantic st. Aug 25.

Farms for Sale, by Alfred Smith,

Aug. 28th, 1860.

The Glen Property, South Portsmouth.

"Lawton's Valley", belonging to Dr. Howe South Portsmouth.

The "Stanton Farm," of about 53 acres, on the east shore, North of the Glen.

About eleven acres of land near Miss Gibbs Church on the East road, belonging to J. Robinson, gardner.

The "Easton Bailey farm," about one hundred acres of land, with good buildings, near the Aquidneck Fair House in Middletown.

Three farms belonging to the estate of Charles Porter, in Middletown, and one in Portsmouth.

A farm of about forty acres, overlooking the bathing beach, adjoining the Gibbs Farm.

A large farm on the Valley road, Green end, of about eighty-four acres, with five buildings—the farm is near Newport and desirable.

A small farm with about four acres of land and a neat cottage, on the Honeyman Hill Road.

A very valuable farm on the east side of the island, of one hundred acres, beginning at Smith's beach and extending along the cliffs nearly a mile; fine land, in good order, with suitable buildings.

Valuable Farm for Rent.

TO LET, from the 25th of March next, the "Card Farm," on the Green End Valley, a suitable farm house and barn, &c., with about forty acres of good land, only about one and a half miles from the centre of Newport. Can give possession of the house if required this Autumn.

A Valuable Farm for Rent

THE "SAYER GARDNER FARM," about three miles from Newport,—near the Aquidneck Fair House—over 100 acres of land, buildings in good order. Possession on the 25th March next.

TO LET,

THE "CALBRO FARM" in Middletown. Possession 25th March next—sixty acres of land—a two story house and suitable outbuildings. Rent $150 and taxes.

TO LET—A Cottage and ten acres of land, pleasantly situated in Middletown, about three miles from Newport, and overlooking the second Beach. Rent $80 a year.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 211 Thames street, bounded Easterly on said street about forty-five feet, and extending Westerly 100 feet.

The house is large and could easily be converted into a Boarding House or stores, for either of which purposes it is well adapted, being one of the most desirable situations for business on Thames street. For terms apply to
DAVID G. COOK,
Aug 25 or HENRY R. COOK.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and lot No. 7 Bridge street. The house is nearly new, 2 stories and fitted for families; will be sold low, or if preferred, will be leased for a term of years. The above offers a chance seldom to be found.—For terms apply to the undersigned.
Feb 15 FRANCIS STANHOPE.

TO LET.

THE CARPENTERS' shop on the Peabody Wharf, heretofore occupied by B. John Weeden, a well known, and desirable stand, apply to
SWINBURNE & PECKHAM,
or MARSHALL C. SLOCUM.
Nov 3—tf.

CLOTHING.

Wm. B. Swan,

DRAPER and TAILOR.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Indigo Blue Liverpool, Pilot and Beaver Cloths; black brown and blue Esquimaux Beaver.

Blue Baltic Coatings, blue and black German Broadcloths and doeskins. Also
READY MADE CLOTHING
and Gents. Furnishing Goods.
Oct 19 No. 168 Thames street.

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of Spring goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings, and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and garments warranted to fit.
April 5 JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S
Aromatic Invigorating Spirit.

This medicine has been used by the public for seven years with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart Burn, Colic, Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

It stimulates, Exhilarates, Invigorates, but will not intoxicate or stupify.

AS a medicine, it is quick and effectual, curing all cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney and other complaints of stomach and bowels.

A wine glass full will remove drooping spirits and restore weakly nervous and sickly to health.

Shattered constitutions and those subject to delirium Tremens, through the too free use of liquors, &c., will immediately feel the happy effects of "Ham's Invigorating Spirit."

Dose—One wine glass full; which will remove Bad Spirits, Heartburn, Indigestion, create an appetite, cure dyspepsia and cholic, remove flatulence. Kidney, bladder, or urinary obstructions, will be relieved by a dose or two, and an effectual cure by the use of a few bottles.

A dose will give instant relief to the most violent headache, nausea, or bad feeling through excess.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions will find a dose occasionally will return to them health and strength.

General Depot, 48 Water street, N. Y.

Agents in Newport, H. H. Young and James F. Stevens.

Sold in Portsmouth by J. F. Tallman.
Nov 2—1y.

French Lunar Drops.

The only certain and safe remedy for females in all cases of Supression or Irregularities, no matter from what cause; in all recent cases they are warranted to give relief. The Drops are the result of an extensive practice, and not discovered by accident. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merit; we would only say try them. They are invariably certain to regulate the female system, and can be taken without hazard. For consultation on all diseases incident to females, apply personally or by letter, to
Mrs. E. M. MUMFORD,
Jan 23 251 Westminister street, Providence.

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN
FURNITURE:
ALSO
Manufacturers and Furnishers
OF
COFFINS,
with the necessary appendages.
All orders promptly attended to.
Thames street. Newport, R. I.

The Bugle calls! The War has Begun!
A War of Extermination against bad Teeth, Bad breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache and Neuralgia.
OUR ARTILLERY IS
DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY:

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH.
Purifying the Breath and Mouth,
AND
Curing Toothache & Neuralgia.

CONTENTS:

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unrivalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth street, Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each bottle.

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on Twelve Cents, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent, post-paid, on receipt of Eighteen Cents, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of Thirty-Seven Cents.

Address,
WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER, and TOOTHACHE DROPS cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, One Dollar, which contains them.

NOW,
ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn Daily Times says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well-known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the Tooth that we ever used. I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders.—Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, no alkali, no charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad Breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to Courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friend that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that DYSPEPSIA and CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the Treatise on Teeth, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous Headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them.—They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 18 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. Who will supply them?

Now is the
CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood.—Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.
Feb 22, 1862—1y

Stoves, Tin Ware &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care, and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.
WILLIAM BROWNELL,
May 15 Opposite R. I. Union Bank.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy.

FOR FEMALES.
DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE



This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES

have now been sold without a single failure when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by Express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *Remember—This medicine is designed expressly for obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.*

☞ Beware of Imitations! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased directly of Dr. M. or at his office, No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND
For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Balsam Copaiva either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixture, and send out for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

☞ ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $2,00.

DR. MATTISON'S SIRUP ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE
For Secondary, Tertiary and Hereditary Syphilis.

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a few weeks the whole poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

☞ It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $400 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for five years.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR.
For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of maladies arising from youthful excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this dread and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Price—Quart bottle, which last a month $10; half size $5.

☞ Those four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, near No. 28 Union Street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution

☞ It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand dollars are paid to [illegible] annually, in New England alone; and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in praise of themselves. The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send free, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information, with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address plainly, and direct to Dr. R. N. Mattison, as above.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!!
IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!!!

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

To Married Ladies,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, Box 4,531, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by Druggists in every town in the United States.
R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 Cedar Street, New York.
To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.
Sold in Newport by CASWELL, MACK & CO.
June 22

CURE FOR PIN WORMS

A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE Ascarides or Pin Worms, the removal of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and universally considered by them as beyond the reach of medicine, are entirely expelled from the human system by the use of

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup.

A Cure warranted in every case.
Relief afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

SYMPTOMS.—Intense itching, biting and distress in the lower part of the rectum and about the seat, often mistaken for the Piles, disagreeable sensation in the epigastric region or lower part of the bowels, restlessness, wakefulness, starting and screaming in the sleep, fainting, and not unfrequently spasms or fits.

CAUTION.—The genuine has the name, "Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup," blown in each bottle, his portrait, and a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper.

HERVEY & MOORE, Sole Proprietors.
Address GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 11 and 12 Marshall st., Boston, Mass., General Agents for New England.
Sold by Druggist generally. April 20—1y

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope,
Price 6 cents.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted, evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York.
Feb 1, 1862. Post Office box 4,586.

[illegible]'s Lozenges

THESE LOZENGES are now obtaining great repute for the immediate relief of Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the throat, Influenza, and are exceedingly serviceable for singers and others, for clearing the voice. They are efficacious, safe, pleasant, portable and cheap. Special directions for their use are unnecessary, as they are perfectly harmless in their nature and may be taken freely.—Put up in boxes at 25 cents each. Sold by
March 8 R. J. TAYLOR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,
No. 122 Thames Street. Newport,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES,
ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE,
Britannia, Japaned, Plain and Wooden Ware.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.
Job work in all its various branches attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
T. B. BROWN. S. GODDARD. T. A. BARLOW
Jan 15—tf.



W. A. WEEDEN,
Agent,
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES.
No. 128½ Thames st.
NEWPORT,
Near Kinsley's,
Express Office.
Jan. 18—tf.

OLIVER POTTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
wholesale and retail dealer in
Family Groceries, Ship Stores, &c.,
No 223 (opposite the Custom House,) Newport R. I.
Consignments solicited and cash advance if required. Aug 4.

ALBERT SHERMAN,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 239
SOUTH THAMES STREET.



T. J. WEAVER,
FASHIONABLE
HATTER,
and dealer in
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
One door North of
Merchants Bank
NEWPORT.

J. H. COZZENS,
152 THAMES STREET
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS,
OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES,
CARPET BAGS, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,
NO. 140 THAMES STREET,
☞ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☜

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
DRAPERS & TAILORS,
104 & 106 THAMES STREET,
Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.
☞ Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

JOSEPH M. LYON
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH
No. 256 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work *Warranted*. March 8.

WM. H. SMITH'S
PATENT
COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE,

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to *radiate more heat*, with *less fuel*, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 193 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter,
For sale by WM. BROWNELL,
Sept 29 Newport.

PLUMBING STORE.
NATHAN M. CHAFEE,
has now in store,
Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,
Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead.
Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 8 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to.
Jan 26

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance
COMPANY,
AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, President,
NICHOLAS S. FRY, Vice President.
WILLIAM BODFISH, Treasurer.
THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Applications for insurance may be made to
OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I.
East Greenwich, Dec 16, 1856—1y

THE
PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO
Cash Capital 200,000.
With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.
Office 237 Broadway cor Park Place and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres
J. J. Seating, Surveyor. John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport.
Dec 21—1y. Office No. 36 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE
THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
INCORPORATED, JUNE 1831

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives.
ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*
Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to
GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS,
AT THE OLD STAND,
NO. 22 BROAD STREET.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Groudo cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Oldpalm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

AT

HUBBARD'S

Parade Cor.

GROCERY

☞ 1862. 1862. ☜

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at *any store in this city.*

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brands in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffees of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE,
MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC,
BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER
CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soaps
Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive
Oil, Vermicelli,
Oranges,
&c.

RHODE ISLAND,
SOUTHERN,
AND
BOLTED MEAL.

DOWNER'S
Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city.

Orders solicited. April 13

WOOD & COAL.

COAL FOR
Summer Ranges,
" " Mc Gregor Stoves,
" " Star of the North,
" " Doct. Smith Air-Tight,
" " Mc Gregor Furnaces,
Foreign Coal for Grates.

The subscribers have now on hand the most varied assortment of coals ever offered to the citizens of Newport. This assortment comprises Coals of different densities, from the softest Lykens valley to the hardest Lehigh. When parties state to us whether the draft of the chimney is heavy or light, we guarantee to supply coal that will give satisfaction, or we will take back the coal at our expense and the money (*if paid*) will be refunded.
Oct 26 OMAN & BRADFORD.

SCOTCH CANNEL COAL,
PEASLY CROSS CANNEL COAL,
ENGLISH CANNEL COAL,
Landing this day from sloop Victory, and for sale cheap, by
Dec 14 OMAN & BRADFORD.

Cannel Coal at $9.00 Per Ton.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Cannel Coal at a low figure. Try it.
OMAN & BRADFORD,
Dec 28 Opposite the Custom House.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired. WM. J. SWINBURNE.
July 20 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

WOOD UP!—The best assortment of fire wood in the city by
Dec 14 CHAS. WILLIAMS.

MORE COAL.—One more cargo of the splendid Lorberry Coal (everybody likes it) to arrive this week, and the last chance to get it cheap from the vessel. Bring in your orders at WILLIAMS' wharf, and 172 Thames street.
Dec 14

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 16 117 Thames Street.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL
17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st
(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location,)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.
Newcrop Oolong, New crop English Br'kst
" Gun Powder, " " Imperial,
Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest

COFFEES.
Old Government Java, Maracaibo,
Rio, Parched,
Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.
Stewart's crushed Refined A B & C do,
Fine powdered, Granulated,
and Havana Sugars,
Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses

PROVISIONS.
Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef,
Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C.
Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags,
Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS.
Lard Whale Olive, Castoroils.

FRUIT &C.
Oranges, Lemons, Figs,
Raisins, Citron, Currants,
Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles,
Catsups Pepper Sauce, Capers.

SPICES.
Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,
Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,
Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,
Gr'd spice, warrant'd, Cayenne, Shakers Herbs and
Savoring Extracts.

SOAPS.
War No. 1, do Pale,
No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,
Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps

TOBACCO.
Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff,
smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS.
Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers

SUNDRIES.
French Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Hominy
Samp, Hecker's Farina, Corn Starch
Laundry Starch, Tapioca, Wheaten Grits
Maccaroni, Vermacelli, Ground rice
Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do, Sup carbonate soda
Saleoda, Cream Tartar, Hemp seed
Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt,
Indigo, Bath brick, Wrapping,
Letter, Bill, Cap,
And note paper, Envelopes, Matches,

BRUSHES.
Floor, Whitewash, Scrub,
Clothes, Shoe, Hair,
Tooth, House and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE.
Brooms, Tubs, Pails,
Dippers, Baskets, Covers,
Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards,
Cloth Pins, Cloth Line, Bed Cords,
Mats, Mops, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Manure Forks
Shovels, Hoes, Plows,
Cultivators, Rakes, Scythes,
Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes,
Cards, Curry Combs, Bows,
Whips, &c.

SHOES.
Men's, Boys, Women's,
Misses' an Children's Shoes an Boots.

DRY COODS.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings an Shirtings,
Denim's, Prints, Ginghams, Domines,
Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins,
Brilliants, Ticks, Crash, Cassimere,
Ribbons, Hadk'fs, Elgines, Table Linen,
Thread, Silk, and other Notions.

CROCKERY,
GLASS WARE,
EARTHERN WARE,
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 17, 1862.

WILLIAM J. HOLT, presents to this court an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of
REBECCA HOLT,
late of Newport, widow, deceased, and in writing addressed to the court, prays that the same may be proved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary may be granted to the petitioner who is named the sole executor thereof, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
March 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 17, 1862.

WILLIAM J. HOLT, administrator on the estate of
ELIZABETH RICHARDS,
late of Newport, single woman, deceased, presents his 3d administration account on her estate for allowance and for an order to distribute the balance of estate in his hands to the heirs at law, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
March 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, executor of the last will and testament of
THOMAS W. CHASE,
late of Little Compton, deceased, having given bonds as required by law, hereby requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them to him and those indebted to make immediate payment.
PHILIP T. CHASE,
Little Compton, March 22 Executor.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 17, 1862.

EDWARD T. ALLAN, administrator on the estate of
WILLIAM L. ALLAN,
late of Newport, presents his first account with his estate for allowance; and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 7th day of April next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
March 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 17, 1862.

JOB A. PECKHAM, administrator on the estate of
ALICE BARKER,
late of Newport deceased, presents his administration account with her estate for allowance; and the same is received and referred to Monday, the 7th day of April next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in New port, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published, for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
March 22 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

CARPENTERING.

City Steam Planing Mill,
Corner Sherman & Spring Streets,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Planing, Grooving, and all kinds of Scroll Sawing done at short notice.

Also, Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Cornices, manufactured and constantly kept on hand and for sale as low as in New York, Boston, or Providence.

☞ Interest charged on all accounts after ninety days. SIMON MOFFIT, Proprietor.

Lumber and Building Materials.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to furnish direct from the manufacturers, east or west, Lumber of all kinds, sawed to order and delivered free of risk to the purchaser. A good supply of Shingles, Laths and Seasoned Lumber on hand, will be sold at prices to conform to the times. All in want, from small to large lots, will please bear in mind that 231 Thames Street is the place to call before concluding their CASH purchases.
July ALBERT HAMMETT.

Lumber and Building Materials.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

SPRUCE FRAME, a good assortment.
Hemlock Boards of the best quality.
Pine Boards of all qualities.
Southern Cedar Shingles, extra and common.
Shaved Pine, 16 and 18 inch shingles.
Shaved Eastern cedar shingles.
Sawed Pine and Spruce Shingles.
Clapboards in the rough and planed.
Yellow Pine Flooring, planed and rough.
White " " " "
Spruce " " " "
Brick, Lime, and Cement.
of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices for CASH, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
Oct 19 231 Thames street.

DUTCH HEAD, Pineapple & English Cheese constantly on hand.
Aug 2 WM. NEWTON & CO.